

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,889

PARIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1972

Established 1837

Senate Approves Revenue-Sharing Bill of 33 Billion

By Peter Braestrup

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—After a week's debate the Senate last night approved a five-year, \$33.5-billion revenue-sharing payout to the states and cities.

The vote was 63 to 30. Conservative opponents called it fiscally irresponsible, while liberal Democrats said the Senate version of the House-passed bill excessively favored rural areas at the expense of the populous urbanized states.

Nevertheless, the bill had strong lobbying support by mayors, county officials, most governors and the administration. Its passage, though never in doubt, represented a modest triumph for President Nixon, who had urged such legislation starting in 1969.

House Study On GOP Fund Assails Stans

Says He Shifted Story On Mexican Transfer

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Maurice H. Stans, the finance chairman of President Nixon's re-election campaign, personally approved the secret—and perhaps illegal—transfer of campaign funds through Mexico, according to a report by the House Banking and Currency Committee's staff.

The 56-page report also asserts that Mr. Stans changed his story about the Mexican funds during interviews and correspondence with committee investigators.

At first, the report says, Mr. Stans, former Secretary of Commerce, denied knowing about the transfer of some \$100,000 in campaign funds through Mexican banks, but later admitted that he had been told of the transfer.

The report says the money that moved through Mexico would represent illegal contributions if the funds came from foreign nationals. However, the committee said it was unable to determine the transfer of some \$100,000 in campaign funds through Mexican banks, but later admitted that he had been told of the transfer.

The report says the money that moved through Mexico would represent illegal contributions if the funds came from foreign nationals. However, the committee said it was unable to determine the transfer of some \$100,000 in campaign funds through Mexican banks, but later admitted that he had been told of the transfer.

On the basis of the Banking and Currency Committee report, which is highly critical of the Nixon campaign's bookkeeping, the committee chairman, Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas, announced that he would ask his committee to conduct full public hearings into Republican campaign funds linked to the Watergate bugging case.

Among other charges the report says that Texas fund-raiser took \$700,000 to Washington on April 5, two days before a strict campaign disclosure law took effect. Because the money beat the deadline, the names of the donors have not been made public.

The report says the \$700,000 was carried to the headquarters of the Committee for the Re-election of the President by Roy Winchell, public relations vice-president of Pennell United Corp.

Four Mexican Checks Included were four Mexican checks totaling \$89,000, which has been traced to the Miami bank account of one of the five men arrested inside Democratic National headquarters at the Watergate building complex here on June 17.

In addition, the suitcase contained \$11,000 in cash from Mexico, the report said, adding that most of the remaining \$600,000 was raised in Texas.

In a highly critical section, the report says that Mr. Stans "repeatedly" denied any knowledge (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Uganda Planning Transit Camps for Asian Expellees

KAMPALA, Uganda, Sept. 13 (Reuters)—Uganda said tonight that any of its unwanted Asians who are still here after President Idi Amin's 90-day deadline will be rounded up by the army and put into military transit camps.

An official statement reiterated Uganda's insistence that the deadline be met and also blamed Britain for the delay in the airlift of Asians out of the country. The statement gave Nov. 8 as the expiry date.

Gen. Amin spent the day touring army camps in a helicopter to inspect possible sites for the transit camps, the statement said. It warned that any Asian still here after Nov. 8, who had not been exempted from expulsion, would "have to be rounded up by the security forces and taken to specified military camps."

Some Amendments Defeated

By lapsed votes, Sen. Long beat down efforts by both Republicans and liberal Democrats to make the bill a vehicle for tax reform and Social Security legislation.

However, Sen. Long's committee added—and successfully defended—the major provision not in the House-passed revenue bill. It put a lid on currently unlimited open-ended federal 75 percent matching grants by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to the states for "social services." Requests by the states for such uncontrolled grants totaled an estimated \$4.3 billion for the fiscal year ending next June 30.

At Sen. Long's suggestion the Senate put a \$600-million ceiling on such grants for child care and family planning—roughly the amount sought in this category by the states, anyway.

Earlier, the Long panel had already eliminated HEW matching grants for all other "social services" starting Jan. 1, 1973—a blow to some big urbanized states. Instead the Long panel substituted a \$1-billion annual payout to the states, based on urbanized population, as an extra "supplemental" to pure revenue-sharing. This made the first year's payout under the bill \$6.3 billion, instead of \$3.3 billion, the House total.

Yesterday, efforts led by Sen. William V. Roth, R., Del., to boost this "supplement" to \$3.1 billion went down to defeat, by a 60-to-30 vote.

The bill, as finally adopted by the Senate, was essentially the legislation reported out by Sen. Long's committee on Aug. 18.

Sen. Long easily repelled repeated efforts by senators from the bigger urban states—notably Sen. Jacob Javits, R., N.Y.; Sen. Robert A. Taft Jr., R., Ohio; and Charles Percy, R., Ill.—to change the payout formula in their favor.

The bill now goes to a House-Senate conference to iron out differences in the versions passed by the two branches.

In the House today, representatives passed and sent to the Senate a compromise \$30.9-billion revenue-sharing authorization measure providing \$2.3 billion less than President Nixon requested.

The measure, passed on a 336-43 vote, did not contain Senate-passed language to force withdrawal of U.S. troops from Indo-China four months after enactment dependent only on return of U.S. prisoners of war.

Mr. Stans denied in a statement today that "I knew of and approved complex plans to transfer funds from contributors to Mexican banks and then to the Finance Committee to Re-elect the President."

On the basis of the Banking and Currency Committee report, which is highly critical of the Nixon campaign's bookkeeping, the committee chairman, Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas, announced that he would ask his committee to conduct full public hearings into Republican campaign funds linked to the Watergate bugging case.

Among other charges the report says that Texas fund-raiser took \$700,000 to Washington on April 5, two days before a strict campaign disclosure law took effect. Because the money beat the deadline, the names of the donors have not been made public.

The report says the \$700,000 was carried to the headquarters of the Committee for the Re-election of the President by Roy Winchell, public relations vice-president of Pennell United Corp.

Four Mexican Checks Included were four Mexican checks totaling \$89,000, which has been traced to the Miami bank account of one of the five men arrested inside Democratic National headquarters at the Watergate building complex here on June 17.

In addition, the suitcase contained \$11,000 in cash from Mexico, the report said, adding that most of the remaining \$600,000 was raised in Texas.

In a highly critical section, the report says that Mr. Stans "repeatedly" denied any knowledge (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



PREPAREDNESS—Workmen unloading lumber in front of the U.S. Capitol to begin the construction of seating and other facilities for the presidential inauguration on Jan. 20, 1973. In the background center is the steel frame of inaugural dais.

As Kissinger Ends Talks

Trade Deal Is Reported in Moscow

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (NYT)—First indications came tonight that presidential emissary Henry A. Kissinger and the Soviet leaders have achieved a breakthrough in previously deadlocked negotiations aimed at expanding Soviet-American trade.

A well-placed Soviet source reported that agreement in principle was reached on Moscow's outstanding World War II debt for American Lend Lease, with repayment to run 30 years, extending into the 21st century.

Freight terms were not disclosed, but the principal was believed to be about \$500 million.

The Nixon administration had made a settlement of the Lend Lease debt, for supplies and services rendered to the Soviet Union during World War II, a prerequisite to the kind of American trade concessions that Moscow has been seeking.

The first word of a trade breakthrough came in a dispatch published this evening by Victor Louis, Soviet correspondent for the London Evening News, who is widely believed to have connections with Soviet intelligence.

Mr. Louis's dispatch reported that the Soviet and American negotiators were "on the verge of signing a mammoth trade deal" estimated to be worth several billion dollars a year by 1977. He said the Lend Lease dispute,

an obstacle in previous talks, "had been cleared" and that large American credits to Moscow, an exchange of trade missions and "exchangeable" most-favored-nation status for Moscow were anticipated.

Large Credits Expected

One Soviet source said that resolution of the Lend Lease issue was expected to pave the way for exchange of trade missions and large credits to the Soviet Union from the American Export-Import Bank.

Soviet sources also anticipated that the Nixon administration would make efforts to win congressional approval for granting most-favored-nation status to the Soviet Union to replace the special high tariffs now imposed on Soviet exports to the United States.

There was no comment from the American side on the Soviet disclosures. Nor was there any indication whether any arrangements made here would be jeopardized by efforts of Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D., Conn., and others to have Congress take a stand against tariff and trade concessions to Moscow as long as the Soviet Union retains newly established educational taxes on would-be emigrants, including Jews seeking to go to Israel.

The mounting congressional feeling on this issue was presumed to have been mentioned in the trade talks, but American officials recently said the third pipeline has been completed.

U.S. Is Expected to Announce First Wheat Sale to Peking

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (NYT)—Secretary of Agriculture Earl W. Butts is expected to announce tomorrow the first sale of American wheat to Communist China.

Rep. Graham Purnell, D., Texas, said that he would not be surprised if Mr. Butts announced the sale at the outset of hearings tomorrow by a House Agriculture subcommittee into possible windfall profits by exporters from the Soviet-American wheat deal.

According to the Southwestern Miller Report, a grain-trade journal in Kansas City, which broke the story today of the imminent opening up of grain sales to China, the initial sale is for 400,000 to 500,000 tons, or 14.5 to 16 million bushels.

Compared to the 400 million bushels of wheat already reported bought by the Soviet Union under the deal announced by President Nixon on July 8, the sale to China is relatively small.

"Breaks the Ice"

Robert Brethaupt, an officer of the Soslund Co., which publishes the Southwestern Miller Report, said of the prospective sale to China:

"A year ago it would have been huge. It's a token sale now, but the one that breaks the ice."

Mr. Brethaupt also confirmed reports in Washington that the export firm had negotiated the sale to China in the Lend Lease Dryfus Corp. of New York City. There have been rumors here that Dryfus had applied for export subsidies on a prospective sale to China.

The whole subject of export subsidies on the Soviet deal is going to get a thorough airing in the three days of hearings scheduled by Rep. Purnell. He and several other members of Congress, as well as the National Farmers Union and Consumers Union, have charged that the six big exporters supplying the wheat under the U.S.-Soviet deal made upwards of \$100 million out of a "special subsidy" arising from the magnitude of the deal.

Despite Bombing, Reports Say U.S. Says Hanoi Can Fight Two Years at Present Rate

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (NYT).

This country's two principal intelligence agencies have concurred in recent reports submitted to the White House that Hanoi can sustain the fighting in South Vietnam "at the present rate" for the next two years despite the heavy American bombing of North Vietnam.

In separate but concurring reports prepared late last month, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency declared that although the heavy bombing in the North since last April had been successful in hitting designated targets, it has failed to slow the flow of men and equipment to South Vietnam.

A high-ranking intelligence official, along with others interviewed this week, said, however, that if the North had not been heavily bombed, the North Vietnamese could have doubled their operations and would have been spared heavy losses.

"They have not been hit fatally," he said, "but they are slowly bleeding to death—even if it takes two more years."

The two intelligence agencies said in their reports, which were prepared for the National Security Council, that the overall results of the bombing to date had been disappointing because of North Vietnamese "ant tactics" in keeping troops and supplies moving. The substance of the reports was made available to The New York Times yesterday by highly placed intelligence officials.

New Offensives

These officials, citing daily intelligence estimates as well as the bombing reports, said that all the indications were that the Communists were preparing a new "high-point" offensive throughout South Vietnam within 30 days.

Following are the highlights of the current estimates and findings made available by the intelligence officials:

Some 20,000 fresh North Vietnamese troops have infiltrated into South Vietnam in the last six weeks, making an approximate total of 100,000 regular soldiers there. Only one training brigade is said to remain in North Vietnam.

The North Vietnamese now have the highest number of regular troops in the Mekong River delta, southwest of Saigon, since the start of the war. The total was estimated at 20,000 to 30,000 men, compared with 3,000 a year ago. Most of the infiltration has occurred since the start of the Communist offensive March 30, and intelligence officials said that the delta now is "our biggest problem," with pacification programs seriously threatened.

A third petroleum pipeline has been completed between the Chinese frontier railroad terminal of Pingliang and Hanoi. The work began last May, after the United States mined Haiphong Harbor, but it became known only recently that the third pipeline has been completed.

The North Vietnamese have built additional pipelines southward from Hanoi to supply their forces in South Vietnam. One of them reaches down to the A Shau Valley.

Pipelines Fixed

Intelligence officials, discussing the reports of the two agencies, said that it was virtually impossible for air strikes to cut the pipelines, which are four inches in diameter. The officials said that whenever a pipeline was hit, North Vietnamese technicians turned it off at pumping stations while rapid repairs were made.

As for railroads from China, they said, the North Vietnamese have to a large extent neutralized them.

the effects of the bombing by marshaling all available rolling stock and manpower.

The officials said that the North Vietnamese "ant tactics" involved moving supplies by rail up to a bombed-out bridge or a covered highway. The supplies are then reportedly moved by river barges, truck, bicycle or back pack to railroad cars waiting beyond a damaged section of the track or a destroyed bridge, and reloaded. At the same time, it was noted, labor units repair the tracks and bridges.

The conclusion reached by the intelligence agencies, officials said, was that the "ant tactics" used in the movement of supplies and the three underground pipelines had enabled the North Vietnamese to keep their force fighting.

CAPTURED AT QUANG TRI—Eyes bandaged, a North Vietnamese captive being guided aboard a heavy truck.

Phantom, 3 MiGs Downed Elsewhere

SAIGON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Heavy artillery and ground resistance prevented South Vietnamese reinforcements from reaching the Quang Tri Citadel today, but the commander of the government's marines claimed he already had enough men in the fortress never to be driven out.

The marines, who stormed the stubbornly defended Citadel through a bomb hole in its southern wall yesterday, reportedly were locked in close-quarter fighting.

Meanwhile, the U.S. command announced that three Soviet-built MiGs and a U.S. F-4 Phantom were shot down in two days of air battles north of Hanoi. The Phantom, 3 MiGs Downed Elsewhere

Enemy Blocks Reinforcements As Quang Tri Battle Rages

SAIGON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The battle for the recapture of Quang Tri, which fell to North Vietnamese troops on May 1, has developed into one of the longest and bloodiest of the Indochina war.

For weeks, marine and airborne divisions, South Vietnam's elite units, have been tied up in punishing fighting for the devastated city. Soviet built 12-mm artillery, firing from positions up to 17 miles away, zeroed in on the marines and paratroopers and inflicted heavy casualties.

In Saigon, an army command spokesman reported a Communist barrage of 1,600 artillery shells blocked marine reinforcements from reaching marine units in the southeast corner of the Citadel.

Beirut Paper Says Cairo Arms Were Sabotaged

BEIRUT, Sept. 13 (AP)—Soviet experts sabotaged some of the weapons their government supplied for Egypt's army before they were expelled in July, the Beirut newspaper An Nahar said today.

"They dismantled and took with them sensitive parts that rendered sophisticated weapons inoperative," the newspaper said, quoting an unidentified associate of President Anwar Sadat.

He did not identify the dismantled weapons but said the Egyptian military command intends to discuss their reactivation with the Russians.

Planes, Passengers, Baggage Delayed

Probe Set of 'Mess' at Rome Airport

ROME, Sept. 13 (AP)—Aldo Bozzi, minister of transport and civil aviation, has called Rome's \$50-million Leonardo da Vinci Airport "a mess." He ordered an investigation of delays which nearly touched off passenger rioting.

Rome's independent newspaper II Messaggero quoted airline pilots as saying conditions at the big airport at Fiumicino created "disastrous impressions." Milan's widely circulated Corriere della Sera described the airport as "disorganized, chaotic."

Mr. Bozzi ordered the inquiry after 388 passengers were stalled in Rome for 26 hours when an Alitalia jumbo jet blew 11 times as it prepared to take off for New York last Saturday.

The stalled passengers waited in vain all evening and then came back the next day to wait for places in another plane. When the delays dragged on, police had to intervene to protect Alitalia crew members from the exasperated passengers.

"Anything Expected"

II Messaggero quoted an unnamed Alitalia flight commander as saying, "At this point we can expect anything, even that foreign airlines will ostracize Fiumicino and cancel their stops here."

Passengers have had much to complain about at the airport in recent weeks. Pilots report

increasing delays in landings and takeoffs which throw international flights out of schedule.

Newspapers have printed pictures of the airport restaurant closed for repairs, lights out on the bulletin board which should announce arrivals and departures, and toilet paper, soap and towel dispensing machines out of order.

Arriving passengers sometimes have to wait more than an hour for their baggage.

Frequent strikes by airport personnel have forced passengers to haul their own luggage. And bus services linking the airport with Rome, 35 kilometers away, were halted for 48 hours by the latest strike yesterday and today.



FIGURING—Sen. Russell Long, D., La., pointing to an item in the just-passed Senate version of the revenue-sharing plan. Sen. Long, chairman of Finance Committee, steered bill to passage. With him is Sen. Wallace Foster Bennett, R., Utah.

Bonn to Form Special Unit In War Against Terrorism

BONN, Sept. 13 (UPI).—The government tonight announced plans to form a special counter-terrorist police unit and Arab guerrillas threatened revenge for the slaying of five of their number in Munich last week.

Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said at a news conference tonight that the 10 West German states and West Berlin had agreed to the formation of a federal commando unit which would be used to combat terrorist attacks such as the one against Israeli athletes at the Olympic Games last week.

The new unit, which is to be under the jurisdiction of the federal border police, is to be armed with ultramodern weapons, Mr. Genscher said.

The Arab threats were contained in an interview published by the weekly Stern magazine, an interview given by a self-styled Palestinian terrorist leader who called himself Abu Rabi, and in another interview with a Lebanese-based Arab guerrilla, published in the Yugoslav paper Borba.

Stern quoted Abu Rabi as saying: "The next target is the (West German) federal government and it will come faster than they like."

Referring to the three Arabs who survived the raid on the Israeli Olympic athletes in which 17 persons were killed, he added: "It is now the question of our friends who are held prisoner in Munich."

The Arab said he was a leader of the Syrian-based Salqa extremist group and claimed that some of his men were among the terrorists in the Munich raid. The group that took responsibility for the attack calls itself Black September.

A certain nervousness was evident in Bonn with the presence of an unusual number of green-uniformed federal border guards carrying burp guns and walkie-talkies. They were assigned to protect the state interior ministers meeting with Mr. Genscher in the tall parliamentary office building on the Rhine.

The federal cabinet, meeting under Chancellor Willy Brandt, also discussed terrorist controls. This evening, the Bundesrat, or upper house of parliament, met in special session to rush through a bill which would impose a visa requirement on all Arabs wishing to visit here. The law widens the

requirement to include citizens of Morocco, Libya and Tunisia, states with which West Germany has traditionally had good relations.

Visa or no, Arabs were already facing delays of up to 10 hours on the frontiers of Bavaria, including the international airport at Munich-Riem, while border police triple-checked their identity papers. According to a Bavarian police official, his border guards had already checked out 1,000 Arabs traveling to their homelands.

"It is hell being an Arab in Germany right now," an Egyptian who owns a Munich inn said in a telephone interview. Requesting anonymity, he added that the city police had called him in twice for questioning during the last week.

There are over 50,000 Arabs living and working here with permits and it is estimated there are 10,000 more without proper registration.

Syrians Claim Shooting Down Of Israeli Jet in New Dogfight

DAMASCUS, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Syrian planes intercepted Israeli fighters over the Israel-Syria border today and shot one down, Damascus radio said.

But an Israeli spokesman said: "We deny it. Nothing of the sort took place—no dogfight, no encounter, no plane shot down."

Damascus radio said a formation of Israeli planes "violated Syrian airspace near the Mount Hermon region of the border."

"Our planes and anti-aircraft guns intercepted... and shot down one of them," it said.

The radio said Syrian observation posts saw the downed Israeli plane fall near the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights town of Banias. "Lebanese observation posts also confirmed this," the broadcast said.

Israeli Report Shelling TEL AVIV, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Israeli positions on the Golan Heights came under artillery and small-arms fire early today, an Israeli spokesman said.

Meanwhile, an Israeli military

Libyan Proposes All-Out Arab War Against Israel

CAIRO, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Libya called today for an all-out Arab war against Israel, and an economic war against the Western countries which support the Jewish state.

The call came from Foreign Minister Mansour Kheikha, who was speaking in an interview with the Middle East News Agency. Asked about the recent Israeli attacks against Syria and Lebanon, Mr. Kheikha said: "There is no logical answer to these aggressions except the use of force, and launching an all-out war... because our position is that of legitimate self-defense."

He said the Arabs should use the "economic weapon" against the countries which support Israel.

"Oil is one of these weapons, but it cannot be effective unless it is used as part of a comprehensive plan to hit the interests of the enemies of the Arab nation," he said.

He said the Arabs could also withdraw their deposits from Western banks to aim a blow at Western economy.

English Sailors' Moscow Refuge Being Restored

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Restoration work is nearing completion on Moscow's Old English Court, built in 1556 on the orders of Ivan the Terrible for a group of shipwrecked English sailors.

The buildings, near the Kremlin, are a unique example of 16th-century Russian domestic architecture. They will be used as a museum and Moscow headquarters for the Soviet Institute of Archaeology, Pravda said.

The court's original inhabitants came to Moscow after their trading vessels were wrecked off the Arctic coast during an attempt to discover a northeast passage to China, India and Persia.

Angela Davis Honored

BERLIN, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Angela Davis received an honorary doctorate of philosophy today at Karl Marx University in Leipzig, the East German press service said.

Jonas in Belgrade BELGRADE, Sept. 13 (AP).—President Franjo Tuzijak arrived here today for a two-day visit and talks with President Tito.

U.S. Planning New Bases In the Pacific

To Use World War II Battleground Islands

By Jack Foisie

GUAM, Sept. 12.—Some of the west Pacific islands that were battlegrounds in World War II appear certain to become U.S. military bases.

U.S. military planners are convinced that a new defense line must be established in Micronesia, now American-administered islands under United Nations trusteeship, because of these factors:

• The reversion of Okinawa to Japan means the ultimate loss of the vast U.S. supply depots, air bases and Marine Corps training areas on the island. Warplanes already have been banned, although big jet aerial tankers, which refuel combat craft in the Vietnam war, still are allowed.

• The uncertainty of U.S. military rights in the Philippines. A big air base and Navy repair base would have to be closed if present treaties were abrogated.

• Whatever the form of a Vietnam war settlement, there will probably be political turbulence in Southeast Asia that would make a U.S. military presence embarrassing even to the countries now allies of the United States. The United States would like to hold onto its big airfield complex on the Gulf of Siam, in Thailand, but fallback facilities here on Guam will be further developed.

These possibilities have caused the Pacific military headquarters, based in Hawaii, to push for considerable development of facilities on Tinian and Saipan, and in the Palau and possibly the Yap Islands. The planners want to use to retain the Kwajalein missile range and United States facilities on Bikini and Eniwetok atolls, all in the Marshall Islands.

It is considered certain that Tinian's old B-29 airfield, from which the two nuclear bombs were carried to be dropped on Japanese cities in World War II, will become an American air base.

Saipan, now headquarters for the trust territory administration, will possibly get the airborne and Special Forces units stationed on Okinawa, according to Guam's lieutenant governor, Kurt Moylan.

In negotiations with representatives of the limited self-governing bodies of the various islands, the United States has specifically requested "options" to acquire troop billeting and training areas on "Babelthap island in the Palau (as a Marine forward troop base) and United States facilities on Bikini and Eniwetok atolls, all in the Marshall Islands."

The Navy also wants to build a communications site on Koror. And there are persistent reports here that the Navy also would like to establish a forward submarine base.

The use of the islands by the American military, although granted under terms of the UN Charter of Trusteeship, is being elaborated on and defined in the talks. A draft "compact of free association" is also being discussed. It would give the islanders more voice about the future, but leave the United States in charge of their defense and their foreign policy.

Some 2,000 islands are involved, with only 90 of them permanently populated. A 1967 census showed 91,000 people and there are varying degrees of acceptance to being wards of the United States.

Los Angeles Times.

Dellinger Gets Approval for Visit to Hanoi

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Anti-war activist David Dellinger won court permission today to travel to Hanoi to pick up three U.S. prisoners of war whose release he negotiated.

The 7th Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago gave the permission. The success of the mission to Hanoi had been in doubt because the North Vietnamese said they would release the prisoners only to Mr. Dellinger and fellow anti-war activist Cora Weiss.

Accompanying Mr. Dellinger and Mrs. Weiss, who are co-chairmen of the Committee to Abolish War, are Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and other anti-war activists.

Mr. Dellinger is one of seven persons convicted on charges varying from incitement to riot, conspiracy and contempt of court in connection with rioting during the 1968 Democratic National Convention. They are free on bail pending retrial after appeals.

The group was scheduled to fly today to New York tomorrow and arrive in Hanoi Saturday after stops in Copenhagen, Bangkok and Vienna.

Panama Action Gives Torrijos Wide Powers

PANAMA CITY, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—The Panamanian strongman, Gen. Omar Torrijos, was granted almost unlimited powers under a constitutional amendment passed last night by this Central American nation's newly installed Assembly of Community Representatives.

It also appointed him head of government.

The 506-man assembly passed the amendment, a temporary measure before starting to discuss a revised draft constitution and the election of a president and vice-president of the nation for a six-year period.

Provisional President Demetrio Lakas, a close friend of Gen. Torrijos, is expected to be confirmed as president.

Gen. Torrijos, 43, seized power in an almost bloodless coup in October, 1968. The amendment passed last night in fact legalizes the wide de facto powers he has been exercising since then as commander of the national guard, Panama's only military force.

Nixon Committee Sues O'Brien For \$2.5 Million

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—President Nixon's campaign committee filed a \$2.5-million lawsuit against Democrat Lawrence F. O'Brien today, in the latest move against the Democratic headquarters break-in affair.

The civil suit charged that Mr. O'Brien, former Democratic national chairman and now chairman of Sen. George S. McGovern's campaign, had maliciously abused federal court processes.

Mr. O'Brien had earlier filed a \$1-million suit against the five men arrested for breaking into Democratic headquarters, and is trying to file an amended and enlarged suit that also names Nixon finance chairman Maurice Stans and other Republicans.

Clark MacGregor, Mr. Nixon's campaign director, said: "O'Brien and his associates have taken full advantage of the honorable procedures of the United States court that are intended for the protection of individual rights and prevented them into an instrument for creating political headlines. They have abused the subpoena powers of the court to parade innocent witnesses before the public in a concerted effort to create an appearance of guilt by association."

The suit accuses Mr. O'Brien of using the court as a forum to publicize accusations which would be libelous if published elsewhere.

Nepal Plane Crashes, Killing All 31 Aboard

KATHMANDU, Nepal, Sept. 13 (AP).—A Royal Nepal Army plane hit a high-tension wire and crashed while on a parachute training flight today, killing all 31 persons aboard, according to an official report.

The report said the DC-3 went down at Panchkhal, about 25 miles east of Kathmandu.



GRENADE MAN—South Vietnamese ranger, loaded down with grenades, strolls through battered village of Que Son, near Da Nang. The area was the scene of bitter fighting and now much of the town is in ruins, but the South Vietnamese forces are once again in control.

Projected From 10 in Village

Figure for Hanoi's 'Bloodbath' 'A Guess,' Nixon Source Says

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP).—"It was just a guess, an estimate that nobody could figure," said the author of a book the White House has cited in support of President Nixon's charge that the North Vietnamese massacred "half a million" people while imposing land reform in the 1950s.

Hoang Van Chi, author of "From Colonialism to Communism," said in an interview yesterday that he arrived at a figure in that range by projecting nationally the experience in his own North Vietnamese village of about 200 persons. He said about 10 died there because of Communist persecution, including imposed starvation. One person was executed, he added.

He said that he had used that 5 percent rate in his village, plus what he learned from others in North Vietnam, as the basis for asserting in his 1964 book that there was a "massacre of about 5 percent of the total population" in North Vietnam.

The National Security Council, in listing Mr. Chi's book as one source for the Nixon massacre figures, said that 5 percent of the North Vietnamese population was published as his estimate "would be about 700,000" people.

Mr. Nixon has often cited the massacre figure of "a half million" in making the case for continued U.S. support of the South Vietnamese government.

On April 16, 1971, for example, he said: "I think of a half a million by published estimates in North Vietnam who were murdered or otherwise exterminated by the North Vietnamese after they took over from the South."

D. Gareth Porter, a research associate with Cornell University's International Relations of East Asia Project, charged in a paper distributed by the university that "careful investigation" showed such bloodbath charges were "a myth."

Mr. Chi's book was "the central piece" in "a deliberate propaganda campaign by the South Vietnamese and U.S. governments" to discredit the North Vietnamese war, said Porter, a critic of the Vietnam war.

Mr. Chi said that since his book was published a detractor had estimated that 300,000 North Vietnamese were purged during the land reform campaign. Mr. Porter said in his report that "probably no more than 2,500 landowners were sentenced to death."

Mr. Chi, a course chairman at the State Department's Washington training center and a lecturer in Asian affairs, made these points in responding to Mr. Porter's attacks on his credentials and scholarship.

CIA sponsorship, Mr. Chi said he had thanked a U.S. group, the Congress for Cultural Freedom, in the foreword to his book for its financial assistance but had no way of knowing that Central Intelligence Agency money went to the organization.

Landowning, Mr. Porter charged that Mr. Chi could not be impartial in discussing land reform in North Vietnam because he was a "relatively wealthy landowner" before leaving there for the South in 1955. Mr. Chi said he had sold the acreage he had inherited and held only 2.7 acres in the North in 1969.

Translation, Mr. Porter accused Mr. Chi of distorting North Vietnamese sources.

Israeli Sports Team Abroad, Under Guard

TEL AVIV, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—The first Israeli sports team has been licensed to open a Moscow office. One of its subsidiaries, Shvach-Dresler, is designing a factory for the massive truck plant on the Kama River about 550 miles east of here.

Although Mr. Kissinger was understood to have dealt with such other vital issues as Vietnam, European security and force-reduction talks, the next phase of the strategic arms negotiations and the situation in the Middle East, there was no information on how those talks had proceeded.

Mr. Kissinger leaves tomorrow for London and later Paris for meetings with British and French leaders. In Paris, he is also expected to have another private negotiating session on the Vietnam war with Le Duc Tho, the North Vietnamese Politburo member, who passed through Moscow recently.

In the past, American officials

Says Moorer, Abrams Approved

Lavelle Reportedly Testifies He Had Permission for Raids

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (NYT).—Lt. Gen. John D. Lavelle, USAF (ret.), has told the Senate Armed Services Committee that he received permission from Adm. Thomas H. Moorer and Gen. Creighton W. Abrams before ordering a series of attacks on North Vietnamese airfields in November, 1971, well-placed sources say.

Adm. Moorer is chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Gen. Abrams, whose confirmation by the Senate as Army chief of staff is being held up by the Lavelle hearings, was then the commander of U.S. forces in South Vietnam.

The missions, later reported as "precision strikes," that is, raids against targets posing an immediate threat to pilots—were the first of at least 20 strikes against North Vietnam by Gen. Lavelle's Seventh Air Force at a time before renewed heavy bombing of the North was authorized.

The seriousness of Gen. Lavelle's accusations was underscored by Sen. John C. Stennis, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, when he told reporters last night that he had summoned Gen. Abrams to appear at another closed session of the committee.

Gen. Abrams appeared before the committee in private session today. He declined comment as he strode into the committee chamber.

The Mississippi Democrat said the committee, which heard more than four hours of testimony from Gen. Lavelle yesterday, would not proceed with consideration of the nomination of Gen. Abrams as chief of staff until the Lavelle matter was cleared up.

He acknowledged that the closed hearings had raised an issue of: "What was Abrams' duty and what should he have done?"

Briefing Acknowledged Gen. Lavelle was relieved of his command and demoted from full general last March after an Air Force sergeant wrote a letter of complaint about the raids. The unauthorized raids ended on March 8, less than a month before President Nixon ordered the sustained bombing of North Vietnam.

Congressional sources said yesterday that they did not know whether Gen. Abrams or Adm. Moorer's alleged knowledge of the unauthorized attacks was limited to the early November raids.

An aide to Adm. Moorer confirmed that the admiral was in Saigon on Nov. 2, the day of the first raid, and also acknowledged that he had been briefed by Gen. Lavelle.

But the aide quoted Adm. Moorer as saying that "there was no indication of anything that did not conform" with the rules of engagement during the Lavelle briefing.

Earlier this summer, during confirmation hearings on his reappointment as chairman of the Joint Chiefs, Adm. Moorer testified that his staff had noticed an unauthorized Air Force attack

on a radar site sometime in December, and had ordered Gen. Lavelle to stop such raids.

Permission Claimed At one point yesterday, Sen. Stuart Symington, D. Mo., stepped out of the hearing room briefly and told reporters: "I'm convinced that a lot of people below him (Lavelle) and a lot of people above him knew of the attacks."

Sen. Symington added, in response to a question, that higher commanders "knew of the nature of the raids" and "knew what he was doing." He declined to elaborate.

Congressional sources said that Gen. Lavelle, in his testimony before the Senate committee, contended that he had received permission for the strikes from Gen. Abrams and Adm. Moorer at a meeting in Saigon.

One target—Quang Lang airfield, 180 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone—was in an area of North Vietnam usually attacked by Navy planes from carriers in the Gulf of Tonkin. Congressional sources said Gen. Lavelle told the committee that Adm. Moorer had personally assured him that he would get permission for the Air Force to stage the raids.

Gen. Lavelle was quoted by congressional sources as testifying that on the next morning, as the admiral was preparing to board a plane in Saigon, he presented Adm. Moorer with a series of post-strike reconnaissance photographs.

Gen. Lavelle is known to have told others a source close to the general said today that during a visit in mid-November to Honolulu he also discussed the mission with Adm. John S. McCain, then commander in chief of the Pacific forces. Adm. McCain retired this month.

"More Candid" Sen. Symington said that, at his suggestion, Gen. Lavelle and other witnesses before the committee would be placed under oath for their testimony.

A civilian source close to Gen. Lavelle said yesterday that his testimony before the Senate committee was more candid than his House statement in June in which he conceded that he might have exceeded the "literal intention of the rules."

The source added that the Senate statement reflected the general's own view of his innocence. "I think the general had some bad advice at the outset of this thing," the source said.

"It looks to me," he added, "that the Air Force is trying to make a patsy out of him on these things."

Since the incident was first made public, other military sources familiar with the general's thinking have maintained that there were two sides to the story.

"The specific problem is that he did not have authorization in writing," one military man said, "but thought it was implicit in his instructions."

Even today, this source said, Gen. Lavelle is unsure of the exact reasons for his dismissal.

U.S.-Soviet Trade Agreement Hinted After Moscow Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

officials would not say how it had affected the outcome.

The only official comment from the American side was that Mr. Kissinger had concluded his scheduled three days of talks with the Soviet leadership. American officials declined even to name the men he had met.

U.S. Firm in Moscow

It was understood, however, that Mr. Kissinger had conferred with Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, as well as other high officials. Yesterday, a lengthy luncheon was given for him by Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

As if to emphasize the growing prospects for trade, the Soviet press agency, reported to-night that Occidental Petroleum Corp. had been granted permission to open an office here. Earlier this summer, Armand Hammer, Occidental's chairman, signed a wide-ranging agreement for cooperation in exploitation of Soviet natural gas and oil deposits and combined projects in other fields.

Only one other American industrial concern, Fulman Corp., has been licensed to open a Moscow office. One of its subsidiaries, Shvach-Dresler, is designing a factory for the massive truck plant on the Kama River about 550 miles east of here.

Although Mr. Kissinger was understood to have dealt with such other vital issues as Vietnam, European security and force-reduction talks, the next phase of the strategic arms negotiations and the situation in the Middle East, there was no information on how those talks had proceeded.

Mr. Kissinger leaves tomorrow for London and later Paris for meetings with British and French leaders. In Paris, he is also expected to have another private negotiating session on the Vietnam war with Le Duc Tho, the North Vietnamese Politburo member, who passed through Moscow recently.

In the past, American officials

WEATHER

ALABAMA	22	75	Sunny
ALASKA	14	57	Cloudy
ARIZONA	24	75	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	28	79	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	28	82	Cloudy
COLORADO	17	63	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	14	57	Cloudy
DELAWARE	14	57	Cloudy
FLORIDA	13	65	Rain
GEORGIA	16	61	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	17	63	Cloudy
INDIANA	24	75	Cloudy
IOWA	14	57	Cloudy
KANSAS	14	57	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	14	57	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	14	57	Cloudy
MAINE	14	57	Cloudy
MARYLAND	14	57	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	14	57	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	14	57	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	14	57	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	14	57	Cloudy
MISSOURI	14	57	Cloudy
MONTANA	14	57	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	14	57	Cloudy
NEVADA	14	57	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14	57	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	14	57	Cloudy
NEW YORK	14	57	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	14	57	Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	14	57	Cloudy
OHIO	14	57	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	14	57	Cloudy
OREGON	14	57	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	14	57	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	14	57	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	14	57	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	14	57	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	14	57	Cloudy
TEXAS	14	57	Cloudy
UTAH	14	57	Cloudy
Vermont	14	57	Cloudy
VIRGINIA	14	57	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	14	57	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	14	57	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	14	57	Cloudy
WYOMING	14	57	Cloudy

(Weathering) weather: U.S. Canada (1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT).

GEORG JENSEN SILVER
London
George Jensen
15 New Bond Street, London W1.
Paris
George Jensen
239 Rue Saint-Honore, Paris-1er
Paris
La Boutique Danoise
42 Avenue de Friedland, Paris-8e
Brussels
George Jensen
172 Avenue Louise, 1050 Brussels
Rome
Casa Danco-George Jensen
87 Via Francesco Crispi, Roma
Tel Aviv
George Jensen (Israel) Ltd.
Dan Hotel, Tel Aviv
Orders over \$100 can be shipped at Danish export prices.

GIRARD-PERREGAUX
QUARTZ
A watch advertisement showing a close-up of a Girard-Perregaux Quartz watch with a detailed dial and a leather strap.

MICHEL SWISS
PERFUMES-GLOVES
BAGS-TIES-GIFTS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
16 Rue de la Paix - PARIS
Tel. 01 53 53

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

Trade With the East

It was of course by pure coincidence that a major report urging liberalized rules for East-West trade was released on the same day this week that China was revealed to have bought 10 Boeing-707 airliners in a \$150 million deal. The contract concluded in Peking only emphasizes the great possibilities of East-West trade and will further sharpen the interest of American businessmen in this type of commerce, which had already received a huge boost with the Soviet agreement to purchase large quantities of grain from the United States.

The new Committee for Economic Development report urges that existing restrictions on exports to Communist countries be ended, except for military equipment and related advanced technology. It calls for bringing present U.S. rules regarding credit in East-West trade into alignment with the more liberal practices of other Western countries. The report also recommends that the President be empowered to extend most-favored-nation tariff provisions to Communist countries provided they extend compensatory benefits to this country. And in a recommendation joined by several similar foreign organizations, the CED suggests creation of a new international organization, including both Communist and non-Communist nations, to work out a needed comprehensive

framework for resolving the problems of East-West trade.

All of this makes very good sense. It takes into account both the easing of past cold war tensions and the increasing recognition that rising trade can itself help improved political relations. But the authors of the report are acutely aware that even with the best will in the world on both sides substantial expansion of East-West trade—particularly U.S. participation in such expansion—still has to face serious obstacles. Some of these derive from continuing political disputes; others are the product of the very different economic, political and social organizations of the two blocs of nations.

However, expanded trade between the United States and most Communist countries is sufficiently beneficial to both sides that it ought to be considered here—as well as in the Communist nations—on its own merits, independent of particular secondary disputes in other areas. And it ought to be remembered that even if the United States persists in largely standing aside from the long-term trend toward greater East-West commerce, that same mistake is not being made by the nations of Western Europe or by Japan.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Soviet Methods

Expansion of Soviet-American trade will require a major effort by Moscow as well as Washington, of course. As the Committee for Economic Development report points out, the economic institutions and practices of Communist countries create special problems both for trade and joint enterprises with the market-oriented business firms of the West.

Guarantees against unfair competition, discriminatory practices and dumping of goods below cost are as difficult to define as to enforce for economies whose currencies are unconvertible and for which there is no easy way to evaluate the relationship among economic costs, prices and exchange rates. Collection of royalties for the licensing of expertise is impractical when reliable information cannot be obtained on volume of production, sales or profits. The protection of trademarks and copyrights is far from adequate, although previous lack of protection in the Soviet Union has been remedied.

Other problems faced by Western firms in the Soviet Union include such housekeeping difficulties as establishing offices, hiring local help, obtaining telephone and telex

lines and doing on-the-spot maintenance of equipment. Severe restrictions on freedom of travel within the Soviet Union as well as in obtaining visas without delay impede normal business operations.

Nothing is more likely to discourage Western businessmen than the disregard of client interests as vividly demonstrated by the bureaucrats of the Soviet airline Aeroflot recently in delaying nearly 100 foreign passengers in Moscow for 30 hours to four days. The incident also brought to light the cut-rate sale of Aeroflot tickets in New York in violation of the Soviet airline's agreement with Pan American, which is forbidden to sell tickets in Moscow.

None of this means that a large-scale expansion of Soviet-American trade and co-production is impossible. But, as Secretary of Commerce Peterson has emphasized in Moscow, the Soviet Union will have to make substantial changes in its business methods if it is to attract not only American trade but American investments of billions of dollars in the extraction and export of its mineral resources.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Deterioration in the Middle East

Following the ejection of the Soviet military advisers from Egypt, there were signs of a greater readiness for compromise in the Middle East. No solution was yet in sight, but an indirect and unofficial exchange of views had gotten under way in the press and by means of deliberate "in-discretions." Various points were "discussed" between Jerusalem and Cairo and between Jerusalem and Amman, while the Egyptians launched a diplomatic offensive aimed at Europe. But the events at Munich have for the time being put a stop to all that. And this is precisely what the extremist guerrillas intended: to worsen the political situation in the Middle East and increase the tension between Israel and the Arabs in order to block the search for a peaceful settlement.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

More Wrongs

Some good may yet emerge from the nightmare of Munich but the sense of outrage is so great that initially it spills over unjustly at random. It was wrong of the Israelis to bomb Syria and the Lebanon. The Black September terrorists deserve to be sought out and punished but the "guerrilla camps" are also refugee camps and inevitably innocent refugees will have been killed and wounded. It is wrong but even less understandable for the sense of outrage to dissipate itself in malicious assault on the German character with facile images of "Jewish blood being shed again on German soil." Israel itself has notably and honorably not done this.

—From the *Sunday Times* (London).

Thoughts From Uganda

Gen. Amin, having already offered to resolve the crisis in Northern Ireland, has now given us his thoughts on the situation in the Middle East. His message to the UN secretary-general seems to be informed with the same crashing insensitivity and innocence of the realities of life that we have come to expect from his other statements

of policy. It is hard to credit that any national leader should choose to condone the Nazi policy of mass extermination, least of all in the aftermath of the tragedy at Munich.

Like Henry Ford, the Ugandan leader seems to regard history as bunk, to be rejected at the drop of a speech and regardless of human consequences. Plainly there is much that might have been done differently down the centuries, but it is futile to hope to unscramble the world into what it might have been. This further example of his inability to accept the realities of the world does not bode well for his country.

—From the *Gundion* (London).

Kissinger's Moscow Visit

The Soviet Union has felt the need to establish contacts with America, not only for economic reasons, but for political reasons, namely to enforce its *pax sovietica* in Europe. The United States no longer wants to wage war in Vietnam. It wants to get out of the mess without losing face, while saving what it has so far been fighting for: the existence of a non-Communist South Vietnam. Without the GIs, South Vietnam has not collapsed in two days as some predicted. The war is going on. Giap is stalling. The South has not rushed into the arms of the "liberators" from the North. Brezhnev himself preferred to receive Nixon at the very moment when the latter was intensifying his bombings of the North, hitting Soviet cargo boats and blocking North Vietnam's harbors.

For the Big Two, the stakes are not limited to Vietnam. But Moscow cannot afford not to continue to arm and nourish North Vietnam. It can disengage from Egypt, but it cannot renounce its aid to the victory of its North Vietnamese spiritual son. Will realistic Brezhnev and will Kissinger manage suddenly to pull from their hat the peace dove, the miracle remedy which all the opposing parties would agree to swallow? The question remains posed. The Moscow summit will no doubt be of very great importance.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 14, 1897

TACOMA—The steamer Portland, which left the West Coast today for the Klondike, carried with her a Maxim gun which fires 300 round cartridges a minute. This weapon is intended to protect the treasure which the vessel will bring from the Yukon. A public meeting has been called to take steps to tie the miners of the Klondike where it is impossible to buy food.

Fifty Years Ago

September 14, 1892

PORTLAND—The bishops attending a convention of the Episcopal Church here voted today by 36 to 27 in favor of eliminating the word "obey" in the marriage service, subject to the approval of the Episcopal House of Deputies. The question will be definitely decided at a general conference in 1925.



'Keep On Truckin'!

Secret Nixon Plan: An Aide's View...

By William Safire

WASHINGTON.—The Old Guard dies, but never surrenders. Those ringing words were supposed to have been said by Gen. Pierre Etienne de Cambonne, commanding Napoleon's Imperial Guard at Waterloo, when called upon to surrender.

He never said it. A reporter named Rougemont invented the remark some time after the battle, and Gen. de Cambonne went to his grave firmly denying he was the author of the famous phrase.

Could that happen in modern times? With tape recorders, press conferences, attributed quotations, microfilm records—is it still possible to invent and then perpetuate a quotation?

Consider this one: "I have a secret plan to end the war."

Who said it? Why, Richard Nixon of course. When? On March 5, 1968, in Nashua, N.H. Or did he?

Everybody says he did, carefully using quotation marks to show the "secret plan" was right out of the 1968 candidate's mouth.

As George McGovern put it in 1971: "Three years ago, Richard Nixon campaigned on the pledge that he had a secret plan to end the war." McGovern returned to the theme in his acceptance speech: "I have no 'secret plan'..."

John Lofton, editor of the Republican National Committee's weekly publication, "Monday," has made a hobby of writing a polite query to everybody who quotes Richard Nixon directly as having used the words "secret plan." Once in a while he gets a reply.

The most forthright of these came from Anthony Lewis of The New York Times, who wrote in October, 1969: "I think you have caught me in a mistake. The truth is I wrote that out of the same general impression that so many people seem to have. But I have now checked back through our files and agree with you that I cannot find the precise phrase 'a plan' in what Mr. Nixon said during 1968."

What Mr. Lewis did find, and what is most often cited as the basis for "secret plan," was this remark of Mr. Nixon's on March 5, 1968, in Nashua, N.H.: "I pledge to you the new leadership will end the war and win the peace in the Pacific..."

In late 1970, John E. Oakes, editor of the editorial page of The New York Times, responded to a new query on another use of the "plan" by citing the same quotation and asking: "How could he make such a pledge if he didn't have a plan?" The Times editor argued: "It seems obvious that Mr. Nixon implied that he had a plan when he gave his pledge. But, as I say, it was doubtless an error to put the words in quotes and if that is what you want me to admit, I am glad to do so, and to state that it won't appear that way in this context again." Nor did it—in The Times.

Not everyone was willing to stop using the phrase when its unreliability was pointed out. NBC's Edwin Newman replied: "When I spoke of a secret plan, I did not mean it as a quotation. It was shorthand, which is sometimes unavoidable, for a plan that the President said he had and the particulars of which he said he could not divulge without impairing the plan's chance of success." (Glad to oblige.)

Did Mr. Nixon ever say he had a "plan," secret or otherwise? He

did not; nobody who has been challenged on the use of a direct quotation on this has ever come up with the citation of time or place. Mr. Nixon never said it; the use of quotation marks is inaccurate, unfair and misleading. But it continues, error feeding on error, as a myth becomes accepted as truth. The question then becomes: If he did not actually say it, did he imply that he had a secret plan? His remarks on March 5, 1968, in Nashua, N.H., were a pledge: "to end the war and win the peace." He continued he had no "pushbutton technique" in mind, but would "mobilize our economic and diplomatic and political leadership."

Not surprisingly, both press and political opponents came back with the question "How?" News men pressed for details, and when no plan was set forth, its absence was noted. The first use of the word "plan" that I could find was in the March 11, 1968, New York Times subhead: "Nixon Would Sap His Bargaining Strength If He's Elected." The Associated Press lead three days later added to the idea of a specific plan, necessarily cloaked in secrecy: "Richard M. Nixon says the reason he is not ready to spell out the details of his plan to end the war in Vietnam is because he is reserving his 'big guns' for use against President Johnson if he wins the Republican presidential nomination."

The AP Story

In that AP story, Mr. Nixon stressed that he had "no magic formula, no gimmick. If I had a gimmick I would tell Lyndon Johnson." The furthest he would be drawn into a discussion of a "plan" was this: "But I do have some specific ideas on how to end the war. They are primarily in the diplomatic arena."

That's as much as the clips I have seen about the "plan." Would a frightened person say they constitute the basis for an inference that the candidate possessed a detailed, and necessarily secret, panacea for the conflict? I think not—more than one would infer that Sen. McGovern has a "secret plan" to fulfill his pledge to bring back the prisoners in ninety days.

Throughout the campaign and on into the years ahead, we can expect to hear some orators and commentators use a little inflection around "secret plan" that

Letters

Seek Vote Test

Your article (JET, Sept. 11) on the question of Americans abroad voting for President and Vice-President stated that many were being refused the right to register and vote absentee but no court cases had yet been brought. The Bipartisan Committee on Absentee Voting is prepared to make a court test and is in fact looking for a good case. Any reader who has been refused the right to register or vote should immediately contact the committee and give us the facts and documentation. Write either to Harvey S. Garry, 20 Place Vendôme, Paris 1, or to Mr. Richard H. Moore, 41 Avenue de Friedland, Paris VIII.

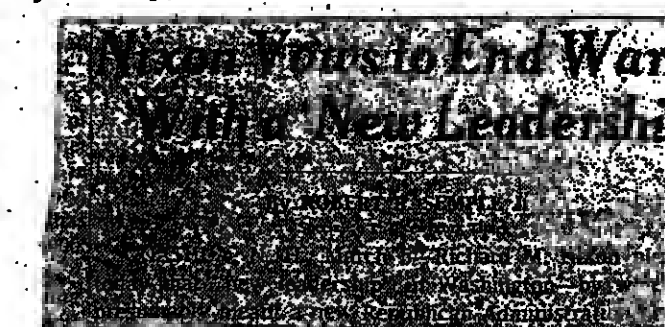
ALFRED R. DAVIDSON, Paris.

makes it sound like a quotation. The quotation thereof is no dark media conspiracy, just an example of how some writers and cartoonists, too lazy to check source materials, casually pick up and perpetuate an error. A small but hardy band of newsmen, with no constituency but objectivity, will win when they see the nonquote quoted.

William Safire is special assistant to President Nixon. This article is from The New York Times special feature service.

...And an Anti-Nixon View

By Theodore C. Sorensen



NEW YORK.—According to the Republican National Committee (RNC) and the Committee to Re-Elect the President (CRREP), their files do not support the widespread belief that candidate Nixon in 1968 claimed a "secret plan" to end the Vietnam war. Inasmuch as they are better known for rumormongering around in other people's files than producing facts from their own, I gladly offer the following to save the looks on my doors.

On March 5, 1968, a candidate in the New Hampshire primary named Richard Nixon, generally identified with the Nixon now occupying the White House despite their widely conflicting statements, paused long enough in his denunciation of price controls, deficit spending, the People's Republic of China, and other permanently unacceptable horrors, to state unequivocally: "I pledge to you the new leadership will end the war and win the peace in the Pacific."

On radio he added that his administration was "not going to tolerate this war going on and on." To the Associated Press he hinted mysteriously that he had "some specific ideas on how to end the war... primarily in the diplomatic arena." But when reporters pressed for details, none was disclosed.

Only Hot Air?

Now either Mr. Nixon had a plan to end the war in 1968 and concealed it on the ground that it should remain secret, or he had no plan whatsoever and was deliberately deceiving the American voters into believing his pledge was something more than hot air. Most of the press and public have generously rejected the notion of deliberate deception and assumed instead that he had a "secret plan." He and his associates do have, after all, a penchant for the secret—including secret \$10-million campaign funds, secret raids to law Democratic headquarters, and secret proposals for a new national sales tax after the election. But if RNC-CRREP insist there was no secret end-the-war plan in 1968, I will take their word that it was just plain old demagoguery and deception. Of course, Mr. Nixon could always deny that he was ever in New Hampshire!

Quotation marks around the words "secret plan," incidentally, are still appropriate. RNC-CRREP may be unfamiliar with style manuals, but they consistently recommend quotation marks to enclose misnomers, and repeatedly calling a nonexistent plan "secret" is certainly a charitable misnomer.

That a pledge without a plan is worthless is clear from the

fact that Mr. Nixon has not ended the war. Ending it, not merely reducing American troops, is what he promised. To be sure, he has altered the war's character, spreading it into Laos and Cambodia, replacing American combat troops with increased American bombing, and expanding the list of acceptable military targets. But he has not ended it. The war drags on and on, killing and maiming our young men and Vietnamese, facilitating the flow of Asian heroin into our cities, undermining respect for our military, building isolationism among our citizens and distorting both our economic and our moral values in a way that seeds the domestic fires of alienation, inflation, violence and urban neglect.

Support of Thieu

Mr. Nixon could have ended it. He could have intervened Saigon at the start of his term that the national security of the United States, now that the two sides had been brought to the negotiating table accompanied by a massive North Vietnamese troop withdrawal, justified his further support of the Thieu regime, and that we were therefore departing in honor and letting the Vietnamese, North and South, determine their own future. But he insisted instead on propping up Gen. Thieu at all costs, a plan guaranteed not to end the war but to perpetuate it.

Mr. Nixon was not President when the war began, nor can

Assessing Its Impact

U.S. Veto in the UN

By Anthony Astrachan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—The second U.S. veto in UN history set a precedent that could affect the role of the United Nations in the Middle East crisis—far better or far worse.

Ambassador George Bush cast the veto on Sunday to kill a Security Council resolution that would have called "on the parties concerned to cease immediately all military operations and exercise the greatest restraint in the interests of international peace and security."

He exercised the veto because it put the onus for restraint on Israel without mentioning the Arab terror that killed 11 Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics and thereby triggered Israeli raids on guerrilla bases in Syria and Lebanon.

The veto set a precedent because in the past the United States merely abstained when it felt a resolution was out of balance—as in the case of the Security Council debate on Israeli reprisals for the Lydda International Airport massacre last May.

The precedent will not affect the ability of UN "decisions"—which are usually just expressions of majority opinion—to affect what happens on the ground in the Middle East. That remains close to zero, where it has always been.

But the veto may reduce Arab and Communist ability to use the United Nations to produce anti-Israel propaganda in the form of resolutions that make Israel the villain in every event worth UN attention.

Whether or not it was the U.S. intention, the U.S. veto denied the Arabs another propaganda tool and suggested they may be denied again in the future.

It also postponed the day when Israel defiance of yet one more resolution might enable the Arabs to seek serious Council sanctions against Israel.

The voting in the Council also saw Britain and France make more active efforts than usual to get a balancing clause on terror into the resolution, even though they finally voted for the unbalanced version. Even the unbalanced resolution was not tilted as heavily against Israel as past resolutions have been.

This reflected the horror in the world in general and the West in particular at the Munich tragedy, according to the diplomatic consensus here.

All these factors brought the United Nations a step closer to the realities in the Middle East—a point that Bush emphasized when he said he had vetoed the resolution "because it ignored realities... spoke of one form

of violence and not another it looked to effect but cause."

Bush also asserted that a double standard to ask to control their own force not to control "irregular" in their territory, forces of order, forces of terror."

The Soviet Union and prevented the Security Council from confronting reality directly by vetoing an amendment that would have given resolution some balance by for an end to terror as well.

Since Peking was seen as being unusual for the United Nations to vote on major issues, especially such a concrete action as was involved, it seems that they will collaborate to tear the United Nations on East-West lines, however.

In any case, the net result of the veto may be a it only gives Israel a bit of reassurance that UN intervention of the Middle East does not always produce a Israeli resolution. A bit of optimism might hope this would ultimately lead to when Israel would come more fully with UN peace—or even have some reason in and respect for the Nations.

On the minus side, the was widespread here the motive for the U.S. veto President Nixon's hope to higher share of the Jewish this year.

Mr. Nixon's hope was doubted by the a in the Security Council after the veto and by the ment by Israeli Ambassador "Telokah" that the veto was applauded by the people and all peoples who de see the end of violence a statement of peace in Middle East."

But when domestic politics affect U.S. policy United Nations so obvious weakens the U.S. position and may weaken the is the UN itself.

In this particular case shock over Munich may any significant weakening U.S. position like that by the U.S. effort to keep in the United Nations ago.

But even Sunday's veto the United States' gain majority in the Council United States will need a ally in the General Assembly when it seeks UN a lowering the American contribution. And the attempt to lower its cost is heavily motivated by political considerations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

558th Slain in Ulster Terror, Protestants Pressure Britain

BELFAST, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—A civilian was shot dead and another seriously wounded in a machine-gun attack on a Protestant bar tonight.

A British Army spokesman said 10 shots were fired through the door of the Divis Castle tavern in West Belfast.

But the police said two youths walked into the tavern and opened fire.

The bullets hit two men standing at the bar, drinking beer, and the other patrons dived for safety. The gunmen escaped.

The death raised the toll in three years of Ulster violence to 558 killed.

In a mid-afternoon attack in Belfast, a man threw a small bomb under an army vehicle leaving Royal Victoria Hospital. The device made a loud noise, but caused no damage or injuries, the army spokesman said. The army has been warned that its post at the hospital will come under attack by the underground Irish Republican Army if soldiers are not removed from the area.

The IRA says they use the post as a springboard for terrorizing Catholics living nearby.

Meanwhile, the British government found itself trapped politically between militant Protestants and Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland.

The Protestant's powerful Vanguard Movement has threatened to bring the country to a standstill, to send men in military-

style uniforms into the streets and to carry the fight into Catholic areas.

A Vanguard spokesman warned last night that this would happen if the government ended its policy of internment of suspected members of the IRA.

But the province's leading Catholic political party stressed in talks with British Prime Minister Edward Heath yesterday that internment must end.

Unless internees are freed, the Social Democratic and Labor party will not attend all-party talks being arranged by Northern Ireland administrator William Whitelaw for later this month.

The Vanguard threat was considered a serious one, adding to the increasing pressure being placed on the British government by the two feuding communities.

This week the Vanguard movement linked up with the powerful Loyalist Association of Workers, a militant union organization now spearheading a power strike here. Also in the new Protestant united front is the Ulster Defense Association, whose 50,000 supporters are pledged to protect the Protestant community by force if necessary.

But a UDA spokesman today dissociated the organization from the Vanguard threat, which he termed "madness."

Protestant militancy has risen drastically in the last few days after British paratroopers killed two civilians in gun battles in a Protestant Belfast district last week.

Power workers at two main city plants remained off their jobs today in protest against the killings. Parts of the capital were in darkness last night and more cuts today caused huge traffic jams when traffic lights went out.

[The Rev. Ian Paisley, a militant Protestant leader, said his Democratic Unionist party will boycott Mr. Heath's proposed all-party conference unless the government orders a public inquiry into the deaths of the two Protestants shot by the paratroopers in the Shankill Road area, the Associated Press reported.]

In Carrickfergus, near Belfast, a crowd of young Protestants went on a rampage today after 16 Protestant men facing charges connected with arms and ammunition were refused bail by a special court.

Bricks, bottles and fire bombs were thrown at the police. Militants among the crowd of about 200 Protestants who gathered outside the court tried unsuccessfully to set fire to the town hall. They burned a car and broke windows.

New York City Enacts Strict Anti-Noise Bill

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP).—Over the opposition of the building industry, the City Council has passed legislation to limit Manhattan construction activity to the hours between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.

It also would place strict limitations on the amount of sound from air compressors, paving breakers, air conditioners, motor vehicles, refuse compacting trucks, sirens and auto horns. The use of car horns would be prohibited except in emergency.

Councilman Theodore S. Weiss termed "commonsense" a charge by the construction industry that the code would strangle building activity.

The code also would prohibit the blare emanating from stores advertising through loudspeakers, radios, record players and tape recorders, prohibit the playing of portable radios, tape recorders or phonographs on subways, buses and ferries if the sound were audible to anyone but the operator.

Watson-Huang Talk

PARIS, Sept. 13 (UPI).—U.S. Ambassador Arthur K. Watson and Chinese Ambassador Huang Chen met for an hour yesterday, their seventh meeting since bilateral contacts were begun following President Nixon's trip to China. Mr. Watson, who returned here yesterday from a holiday in the United States, has submitted his resignation as ambassador, but is expected to stay on until mid-October.

Moscow, Vienna Plan 10-Year Trade Pact

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Austria and the Soviet Union have drawn up a 10-year trade agreement which could be signed in Vienna next month, Austrian officials said here tonight.

It is believed to be only the second such long-term accord negotiated by the Soviet Union with a non-Communist state. The first was signed with France a year ago.

The agreement drawn up after a week of talks here, must still be approved by the two governments. It sets a pattern for Soviet-Austrian commerce after Austria's trade agreement with the Common Market goes into force next year.

Athens Attorney Sues Onassis, Says He Broke Plates in Public

ATHENS, Sept. 13 (AP).—An Athens attorney today sued shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis for allegedly smashing plates in a nightclub early last Saturday.

The suit was brought against Mr. Onassis by Nicholas Galladis, who said that Mr. Onassis should be prosecuted because these was a law against plate-breaking in public places.

Although Mr. Galladis admitted he was not present at the nightclub when the alleged plate-smashing in fun took place, he said the law was clear and called for a fine and imprisonment of up to six months.

Mr. Galladis said that there were at least 20 persons presently serving prison sentences for plate-breaking in public places.

"If Mr. Onassis is not prosecuted, then the government should abolish the law," Mr. Galladis said.

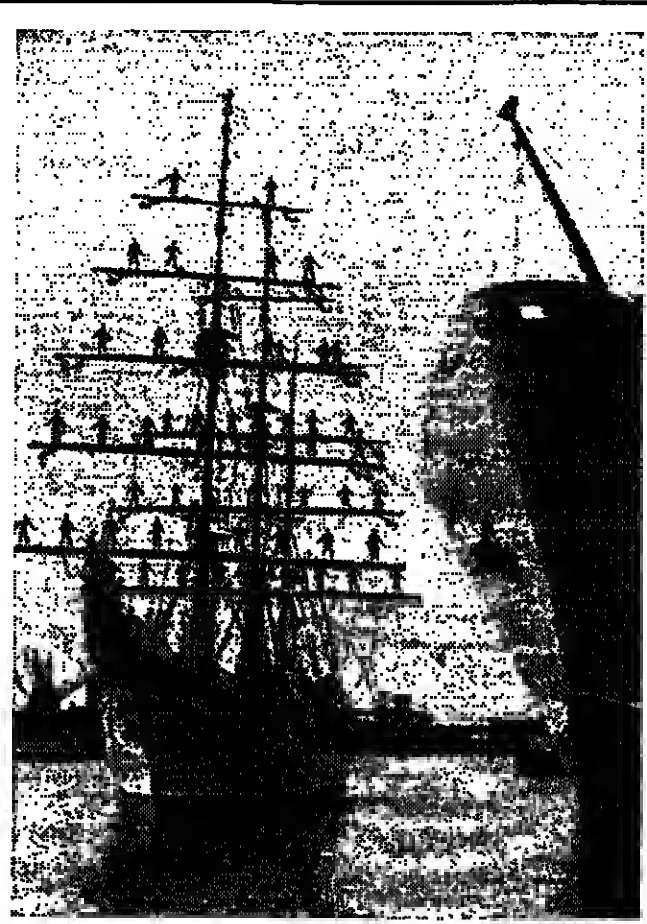
The Greek government passed a legislative decree in 1968 forbidding the deliberate breaking of plates in public places.

The plate-breaking was alleged to have taken place as Mr. Onassis entertained foreign guests, including Italian actress Elsa Martinelli, at the Nerida nightclub in an Athens suburb.

Scores of plates were said to have been thrown onto the dance floor, in keeping with Greek tradition, as dancers whirled about.

Despite the law, guests at early-hour clubs often ignore the law and break plates and sometimes even chairs and tables.

Mr. Onassis was not available for comment.



YARDS MANNED—All dressed up by cadets, the Gloria, Colombian Navy training ship, coming into Le Havre.

Sticking Point Is Emigrants to West

Polish Aide in Bonn to Discuss Relations

BONN, Sept. 13 (AP).—Polish and West German foreign ministers today conferred on German soil for the first time in a bid to break through new tensions only three months after the two countries ratified a historic friendship treaty.

Stefan Olszowski, the first Polish foreign minister to visit West Germany since Hitler's army overran Poland in World War II, conferred privately for two hours with his Bonn counterpart, Walter Scheel, at Gymnich Castle, near Bonn.

They continued their talks through a working lunch followed by a meeting of both full delegations. Mr. Olszowski will confer with Chancellor Willy Brandt tomorrow before returning to Warsaw.

Ratification of nonaggression treaties with Poland and the Soviet Union last June 3 and a simultaneous agreement on es-

tablishing full diplomatic relations appeared to crown with success Mr. Brandt's Ostpolitik policy for normalization with Warsaw. But although Bonn officials said at the time that ambassadors would be exchanged immediately, Warsaw dug its heels in and set new conditions for full normalization.

West German sources today were confident that the delayed exchange will be announced during or soon after Mr. Olszowski's visit.

A major problem is the resettlement in West Germany of ethnic Germans living in Poland. These are persons who once lived in lands belonging to Germany but which came under Polish rule at the end of World War II.

Poland agreed to repatriate an

estimated 300,000 ethnic Germans at the time it signed the non-aggression pact in December, 1970. Under the treaty, the Bonn government recognized Poland's postwar western frontier along the Oder-Neisse river line as inviolable.

But fearing the loss of too many skilled workers, Warsaw cut the number of these emigrants from 25,245 in the first half of 1971 to only 6,339 in the same period this year and has stalled on Red Cross negotiations to raise the quota.

Moreover, among new Polish conditions for full normalization is simultaneous progress in friendship talks with other Soviet-bloc states.

Observers saw this as a sign that the Soviet bloc may be gaining up on Mr. Brandt to exert a more pliable attitude from him in stalled negotiations with Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

Other issues hindering normal relations with Poland center on financial compensation to Poles who underwent Nazi medical experiments, and the publication of maps and school books in West Germany which suggest claims on Poland's western land.

Wider issues under discussion include preparations for the European security conference and proposed parallel negotiations on troop cuts in Europe.

9 in NATO Discuss Traffic Problems

THE HAGUE, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Representatives of nine countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization met today to try to find solutions to problems of noise, congestion and pollution caused by city traffic.

The meeting, expected to last three days, brought together representatives of the United States, Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany and Italy.

Mujib Flying Home

GENEVA, Sept. 13 (AP).—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, prime minister of Bangladesh, today flew off for a meeting with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on his way home after three weeks' convalescence here from gall-bladder surgery and an appendectomy he underwent in London.

Finishes, But 67 Days Late

NEWPORT, R.I., Sept. 13 (AP).—It only took him 88 days—over four times as long as the winner—but the last finisher in the single-handed transatlantic yacht race finally made it.

Peter Crowther of England crossed the finish line in his 64-year-old vessel, the 30-foot gaff cutter Golden Vanity, at 9:43 a.m. today.

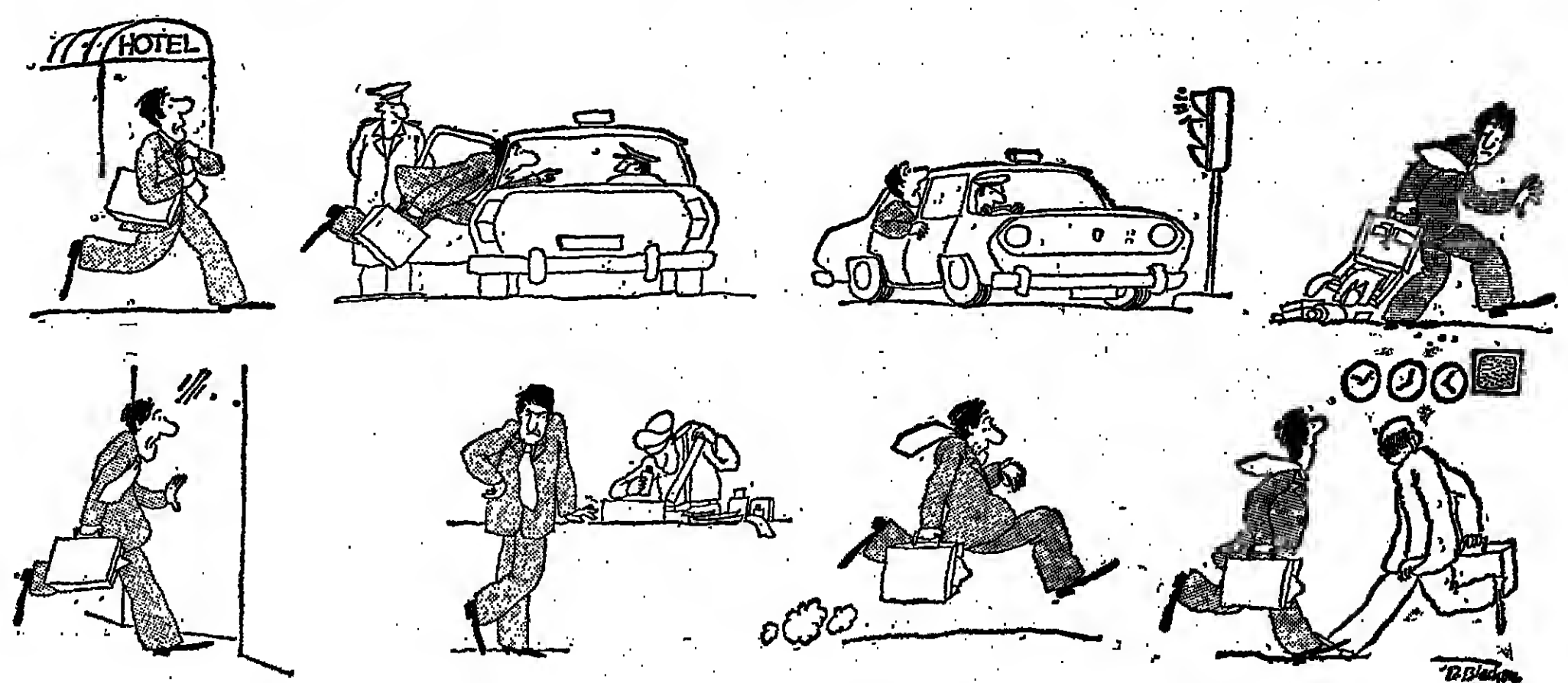
He blamed his slow crossing, which started June 17 in Plymouth, England, on the lack of wind.

Frenchman Alain Colas finished first in a record-shattering 21 days in a 70-foot trimaran.

Mr. Crowther said he was in good condition and still had food on board, even though his companion, a cat, had given birth to five kittens early this month. He said they have been eating his canned salmon.

Enterprise Off to Vietnam

ALAMEDA NAVAL AIR STATION, Calif., Sept. 13 (UPI).—The carrier Enterprise, the world's largest warship, sailed for Vietnam yesterday, even though a half-dozen small boats tried to block it in a war protest.



A business trip is no joy ride.

Rushing to and from airports; changing time zones, language, currency; putting one problem aside to tackle another. All this is nobody's idea of fun.

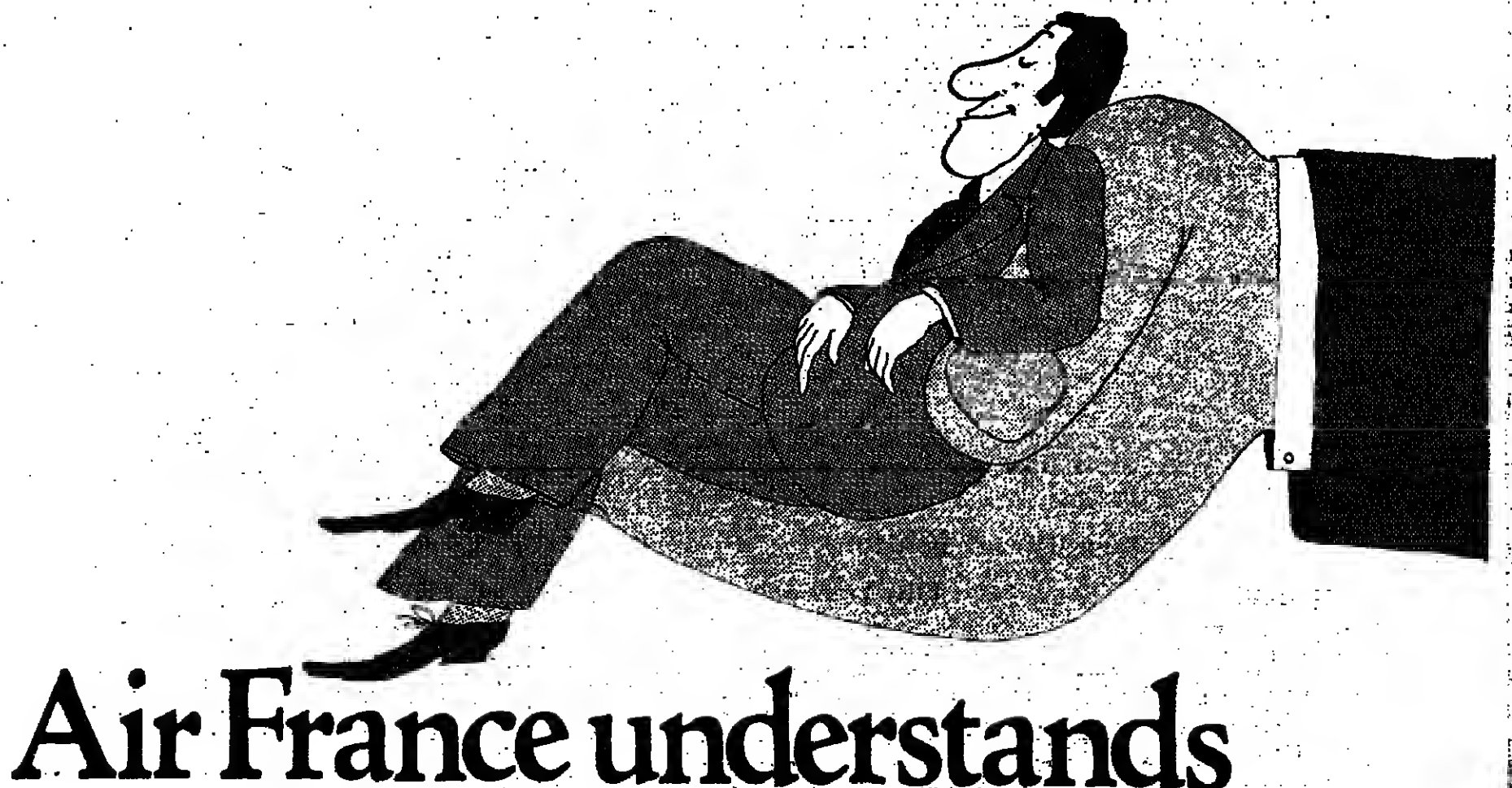
If you travel a lot for business, Air France

understands how difficult and enervating your life can be. So we do everything we can to make the part of it you spend with us as relaxed and enjoyable as possible.

That means the attention you deserve. Service and

entertainment when you want it. Or the choice to work or rest undisturbed. Maybe it can be summed up best by the *savoir-vivre* that knows the value of a smile.

AIR FRANCE



Air France understands

[illegible]

Four Nations, Including U.S., Offer Anti-Skyjack Proposal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—The United States, Canada, Britain and the Netherlands agreed on a proposal yesterday that a U.S. diplomat termed "a major step forward" in combating hijacking.

Franklin K. Willis, a member of the U.S. delegation to a 15-nation meeting, said it included the essential elements of a fact-finding mechanism and sanctions against hijackers.

The 15-nation group is a legal committee of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

The assignment of the embargo, which began its two-week session Sept. 4, was to work on a treaty for action against countries which do not live up to their international obligations to prosecute or extradite hijackers or return hijacked planes and crews.

Mr. Willis said the four-nation proposal would include a fact-finding inquiry as the first stage. As the second stage, the offending country would lose its international air rights.

The third stage would involve a meeting of signatories to the treaty to decide what concerted action should be taken if the offense continues, he said.

The maximum sanction allowable, as proposed by the United States and Canada, would be suspension of air services to the offending country.

The French delegate to the conference, Gilbert Guillaume, said France was not necessarily opposed to the four-nation proposal, but mentioned a Soviet claim that the proposal was incompatible with the United Nations Charter in that it assumed rights granted only to the Security Council.

Mr. Guillaume said another fundamental problem was that the government was not certain that the plan would be widely accepted. He said that if any agreement was to work, most nations must agree.

At this point, he said, he doubted that any single resolution could be approved in the time left and suggested that the subcommittee forward all proposals to the full ICAGO legal committee, scheduled to meet after the first of the year.

When asked about American pressure, such as the U.S. government's cancellation of discussions scheduled this week on extending a French airline's landing rights in the United States, he answered:

"I'm not sure pressure is the best means to arrive at a solution."

Meanwhile, in a new summary of air piracy since 1961, the Federal Aviation Administration says that as of Sept. 1 there had been 157 hijackings of U.S.-registered aircraft and one of a foreign plane engaged in U.S. air commerce.

The FAA said it has coordinated its data with Department of Justice files but still finds some disparity as to what has constituted a hijacking, and who were the hijackers.

In any event, the FAA finds that 211 persons have been involved in the 157 instances of hijacking. By other counts the total is 217. Both totals include a number of passive companions indicted along with active hijackers.

Pope Assails Contraception, Permissiveness

CASTELGANDOLFO, Italy, Sept. 13 (AP).—Pope Paul VI today assailed sex permissiveness, said contraception, abortion, adultery and divorce made modern man "vulgar, vicious and degenerate."

"We live at a time when man's mind is often degenerated to unchecked corruption. We talk in the mud," Pope Paul told 200 visitors in his weekly public audience.

He linked psychoanalysis and sexual education with pornography, magazines and sex shows contributing to what he called the "pollution of environmental immorality."

The Pontiff attacked the "so-called freedom of senses and customs." He said it provided a "road for addiction to narcotics." It was the Pope's strongest attack on permissiveness in many months. It echoed, however, his 48 encyclicals banning contraceptive devices as immoral and enjoining their spreading usage as a cause of corruption.

Bogus Security Guards

Bank's \$300,000

CLEVELAND, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Two men walked out of a bank with more than \$300,000 yesterday after tricking bank employees into believing they were security guards.

The two robbers, wearing Brinks security company uniforms and caps and armed with pistols, drove away in an armored car loaded with six bags of money. It was not until the car Brinks guards turned up 10 minutes later that the bank realized it had been robbed.

The bank said that the bogus guards' credentials were checked before the vault was opened and the credentials, along with the signatures on the receipt forms, looked authentic.

Almost Half of 55,000 Road Deaths In U.S. Linked to Drunken Driving

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Almost half the 55,000 road deaths in the United States last year were due at least in part to alcohol, a government report said today.

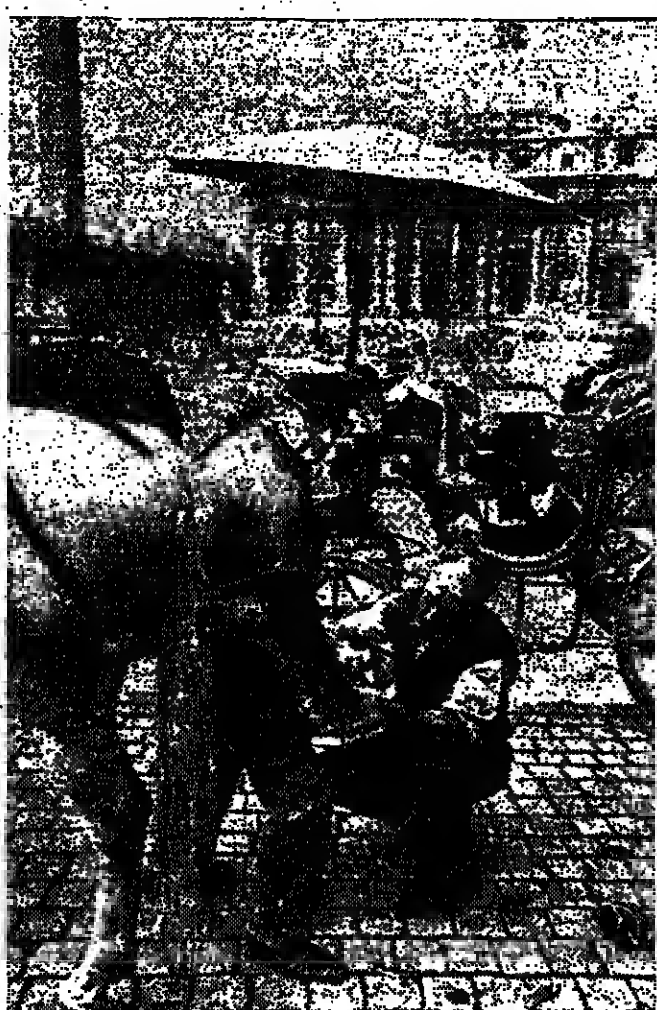
The report said the problem of drunken driving was even more serious than previously thought, with 27,000 deaths related to alcohol.

President Nixon, sending the report to Congress, said he felt serious and growing concern over the high death rate on the roads.

The report noted that some countries enforced severe penalties for drunken driving, and added: "U.S. laws are far less harsh. . . . This situation tends to offset the positive factors, such as safer highways, safer vehicles, better trained drivers and more efficient traffic safety technicians."

The report said most recent surveys showed that of every 25 cars on the road at night, one was operated by an intoxicated driver.

"By any reckoning, this amounts to a version of Russian roulette," it said. In addition to the 55,000 killed last year, nearly four million people were injured in traffic accidents.



A ROMAN FITCH—Cabmen shoeing horse near St. Peter's Square to be ready to take romantic tourists on sightseeing tours of Rome. It's for those who prefer old open cabs to modernistic air-conditioned buses.

Earthquake Shakes Greece, Is Felt in Italy and Yugoslavia

ATHENS, Sept. 13 (AP).—A sharp earthquake jolted Greece early today, rocking buildings and causing panic.

The tremors hit at 6:14 a.m. (0614 GMT) and lasted several seconds. The Greek Seismological Service said the quake's epicenter was near Nafplion, 65 miles west-southwest of Athens, and reached six on the Richter scale.

It was violently felt in Athens, the Peloponnese, northern Greece and the Ionian Islands. Many people ran out into the streets in their nightclothes in panic, witnesses said.

National police reported that scores of buildings and farm-

houses suffered cracks and fallen ceilings in outlying areas of Corinth and Nafplion. The population in the Peloponnese peninsula was in a state of near panic for fear another tremor would strike the area. However, no significant damage or injuries were reported.

Buildings Sway

In Athens, most of the city's residents were preparing to leave their homes for their offices when the earthquake struck. The rolling tremors caused tall buildings to tremble and sway.

Police said there were reports of collapsed ceilings, but no ancient monuments sustained any damage.

The quake rippled across southern Italy from Bari on the lower Adriatic to Naples. The rolling shock was light and caused no damage.

But the tremor was more serious in Yugoslavia. Houses were damaged in three towns in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported. It is believed there were no casualties.

Strikers Tie Up City in Spain

VIGO, Spain, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Labor unrest sparked by the dismissal of five workers today paralyzed industrial plants in this port city of 145,000 on Spain's northwestern coast, industry sources said.

The sources said the strikes involved several thousand workers and led to a clash with police yesterday in which five demonstrators were arrested for hurling rocks.

The strikes started Saturday after the management of the Citroën auto plant at Vigo rejected a demand that the work week of its labor force of 4,000 be cut from 46 to 44 hours and the workers given Saturday afternoons off.

30 Lost as Ferry Flips

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—About 30 persons, including at least 18 schoolchildren, were missing and feared drowned in the capsizing of a ferry on the flood-swollen Krian River in northern Malaysia today. Seven children were saved and three adults swam a shore.



Humming electronic accuracy
Eterna-Sonic Kontiki

ETERNA SONIC

Eterna Ltd, Precision Watch Factory, 2540 Grenchen, Switzerland

In the U.S.: Eterna Watch Company of America Inc., 315 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10010
In Canada: Henry Birks & Sons (Montreal) Ltd., 1240 Phillips Square, Montreal 111

Britain Stops Strolls in Park By Murderers

LONDON, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—A walk in a London park by a convicted murderer serving a life sentence resulted in a wave of public protest and an official reprimand for her prison warden today. Further walks were banned.

Myra Hindley, now 28, was sentenced to life imprisonment with her lover, Ian Brady, in 1966 for what became known as the moors murder case. She was convicted of murdering two children and burying their bodies on the Yorkshire moors.

Today the Home Office confirmed a newspaper report that she had been taken out for a walk in a London park by the warden of Holloway Prison, Mrs. Dorothy Wing, supposedly for rehabilitation.

The action provoked protests from members of Parliament, law and order groups and relatives of the two murdered children.

The Home Office said that Mrs. Wing had made the excursion at her own discretion, but added: "The Home Secretary considers this was an error of judgment, and has given instructions that this arrangement is not to be repeated."

Pilot Lands 707 Jet Carrying 140, Dies

JAKARTA, Sept. 13 (AP).—A Pan American World Airways pilot collapsed and died moments after he landed a Boeing-707 jetliner with 140 persons aboard here after a flight from Hong Kong, officials said yesterday. The incident occurred Saturday. Officials said a preliminary examination showed Capt. William B. Young, 47, had died of a heart attack. His body was flown to Hong Kong on Sunday.

What can your banker tell you about industrial expansion in Hong Kong?

Can he tell you how the labor market is affected by the industrial expansion? Can he explain the need for Hong Kong's switch from entrepôt trader to industrial exporter of electronics, plastics, and optical goods? Can he tell you how this diversification will influence its trade balance? How it will affect its domestic economic growth? And external payment position?

A Chaseman can.

Can your banker tell you how regionalism could spur intra-area cooperation? How it could expand the effective market area? The integration of the financial markets? Can he tell you how it will affect your company?

A Chaseman can.

Chase Manhattan's huge worldwide network of branches, associated banks and representative offices reacts quickly to unexpected political and economic events. Our special analysts often anticipate these changes. They understand what consequences these events can have on your inter-

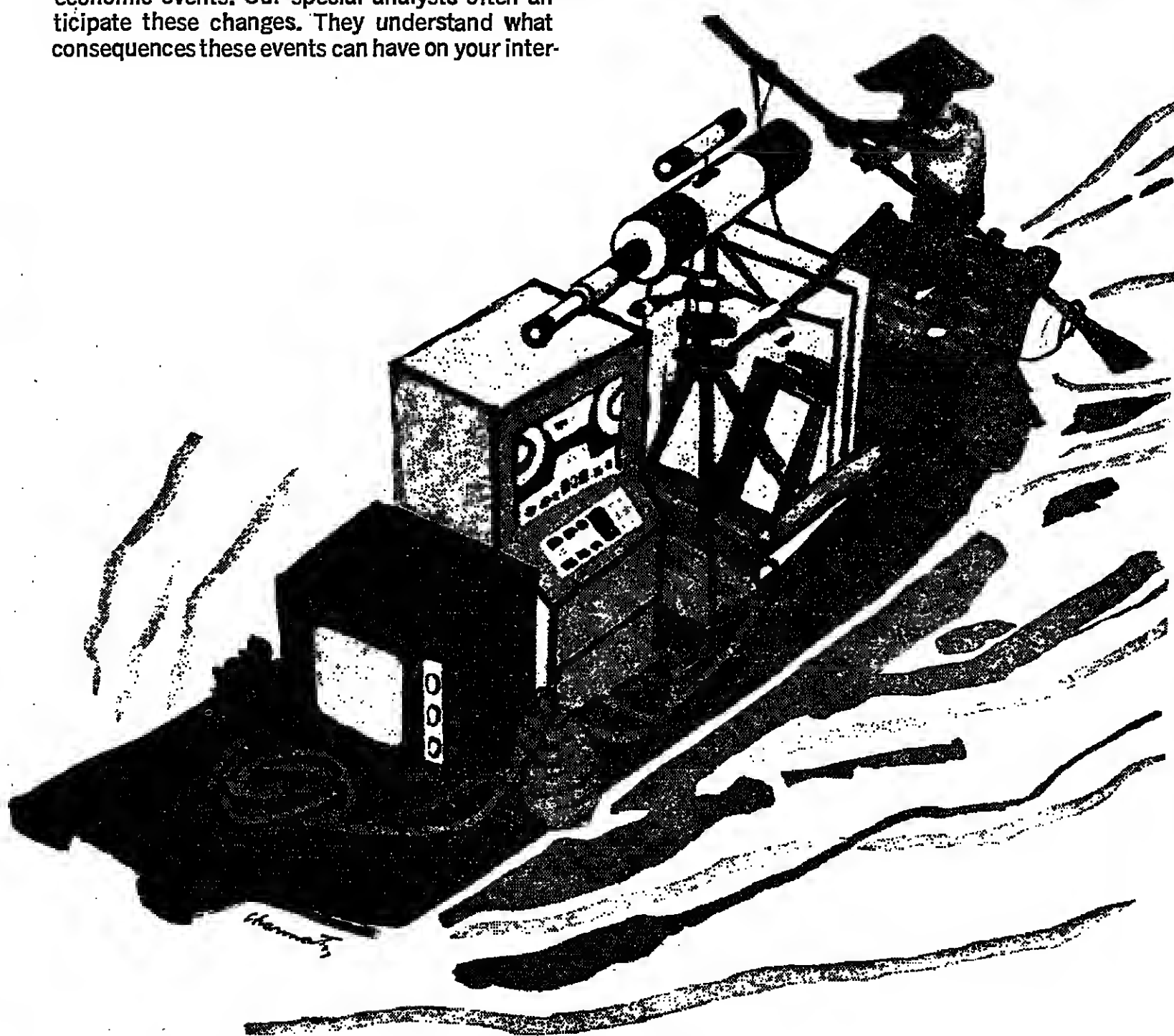
national business. They carefully evaluate alternative courses of action for you to follow. And our sophisticated communications network loses little time executing your decisions.

When you want to do business on a multinational scale in the Far East—or anywhere else in the world—speak to Chase first.

Chase Network Pacific:

Offices in: GUAM, HONG KONG, INDIA, INDONESIA, JAPAN, KOREA, MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE, TAIWAN, THAILAND, VIETNAM. Affiliated Corporations: AUSTRALIA, Chase—N.B.A. Group Ltd.; NEW ZEALAND, Chase—N.B.A. New Zealand Group Limited.

You have a friend at
THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10015/Member F.D.I.C.
CHASE MANHATTAN INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION
800 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90017



chamade

GUERLAIN

IN PARIS ENGLISH: 117 AT

DE 5-475-ELPESSE • 6 PL. VILLIERS • DE RUE DE PASSY • 8 RUE DE SEVRES

[illegible]

	d Mios. / Year			d Mios / Year	
Austria (air)	5,492.00	1,753.00	Luxembourg	1,320.00	2,760.00
Belgium	1,330.00	7,703.00	Netherlands	17.00	100.00
Denmark (air)	63.00	2,400.00	Norway (air)	200.00	100.00
Finland (air)	7.00	2.00	Portugal (air)	58.00	1,620.00
France	5,729.00	25.00	Spain (air)	1,170.00	3,840.00
Germany	9,714.00	1,000.00	Sweden	1,000.00	1,000.00
Great Britain (air)	5.00	78.00	Switzerland	1,190.00	232.00
Greece (air)	904.00	1,818.00	Turkey	30.00	60.00
Ireland (air)	8.00	16.00	Other countries in	30.00	60.00
Italy	1,100.00	1,000.00			

[illegible]

Delaware Group: 11.78 12.87

[illegible]

PEANUTS
B.C.
L.I.L. ABNER
BEE TLE BAILEY
MISS PEACH
BUZ SAWYER
WIZARD of ID
REN MORGAN M.D.
POGO
RIP KIRBY

PEANUTS

"PROBLEM NUMBER FIVE."

"A MAN HAS A DAUGHTER AND A SON. THE SON IS THREE YEARS OLDER THAN THE DAUGHTER."

"IN ONE YEAR THE MAN WILL BE SIX TIMES AS OLD AS THE DAUGHTER IS NOW AND IN TEN YEARS HE WILL BE FOURTEEN YEARS OLDER THAN THE COMBINED AGES OF HIS CHILDREN."

"WHAT IS THE MAN'S PRESENT AGE?"

"I'M SORRY, WE ARE UNABLE TO COMPLETE YOUR CALL, PLEASE CHECK THE NUMBER AND DIAL AGAIN."

B.C.

"SEE YOU GUYS ARE SO ADVANCED. YOU TRAVEL ALL OVER THE UNIVERSE AND WE'VE NEVER EVEN BEEN TO OUR OWN MOON!"

"DO YOU THINK WE'LL EVER GET TO THE MOON?"

"IF YOU DO IT'LL TAKE AN ACT OF CONGRESS."

L.I.L. ABNER

"WE'LL START INSPECTIN' TH' SERPENT' SOON'S WE GOES HOME FO' LUNCH."

"NO NEED TO THERE'S FOOD AND DRINK AT REGULAR INTERVALS."

"K-KINDA GLOOMY, H-HAINT IT?"

"NOTHIN' TO WORRY 'BOUT. TH' EXIT IS MERELY A FEW YARDS FUM TH' ENTRANCE."

BEE TLE BAILEY

"RIGHT ON, SARGE!"

"IT SOUNDS GOOD TO HEAR THE CAPTAIN USING OUR SCUL EXPRESSIONS."

"HA! NICKLAUF PUT HIS SHOT RIGHT ON THE GREEN, TOO!"

MISS PEACH

"IRA, WHEN YOU THINK OF THE TIMES YOU HAVE FELT AFRAID OF VARIOUS PEOPLE, AND THEN THINK OF THE RATIO OF THOSE PEOPLE WHO HAVE ACTUALLY HARMED YOU, DON'T YOU CONCLUDE THAT YOUR FEARS WERE LARGELY GROUNDLESS?"

"YOU CALL ONE PUNCH IN THE MOUTH OUT OF THREE 'GROUNDLESS'?"

SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST

BUZ SAWYER

"WAIT, AGA! WE CAN'T LEAVE WITHOUT TURNIN' LOOSE THE COW AN' PIGS."

"THEY AN'T TIME WOMAN."

"SUDDENLY CARS SCREECH TO A STOP, BLOCKING THEIR WAY."

"HERE'S WHERE THE BEEPS ARE COMING FROM."

"HAIL! WE'RE F.B.I."

"RUN, FELLA! TAKE TO THE WOODS!"

WIZARD of ID

"WHAT'S THAT YOU'RE READING?"

"BARTLEY'S FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS."

"DO YOU KNOW WHAT HIS MOST FAMILIAR QUOTATION WAS?"

"NO... WHAT?"

"'SAY... CAN I USE THAT IN MY BOOK?'"

REN MORGAN M.D.

"THEY WERE RIGHT—THE PSYCHIATRISTS SAID YOU WERE STILL SICK—GET WELL UNTIL YOU'VE HAD TREATMENT!"

"SHALL WE SIT DOWN NOW AND GO ON WITH THE TRIAL?"

"I SAID—SIT DOWN!"

"NO, AIR PACE! THERE'S GOING TO BE NO TRIAL! AS A MATTER OF FACT, YOU'RE SETTING OUT OF THIS APARTMENT DE' I'M CALLING THE POLICE!"

"GET AWAY FROM THAT PHONE!"

"AND, IF I DON'T—THEN WHAT?—SHOOT ME?"

POGO

"LOOK AS AN' COMPARE! YOU'LL SEE WHO GOT THE FAN'Y LOOK IN HIS EYE—GEE LOOK!"

"SO, NO, NO, AMBESSING IS SON'ON."

"YACK!"

"FOUR PANNY LOOKIN' EYES—FOUR OF 'EM—COUNT 'EM! NEW ONES!"

RIP KIRBY

"VON KRUMP AND GUNSEL ARE RUSHING AROUND THE STATUS'S CROWN, BUT THEY DON'T SEEM TO HAVE FOUND WIGGERS OR THAT SCUMS LADY, SIR."

"THEY MUST HAVE GIVEN THEM THE SUP DESMOND, AND I THINK I KNOW NOW."

"THE TORCH AT LAST, WIGGERS! CLOSE THE DOOR AND LEAN AGAINST IT..."

"IF THEY HID BELOW, WE'LL STILL FIND THEM, MR. VON KRUMP!"

"WAIT, GUNSEL! LOOK AT THAT WANKERBEECHER!"

"I CAN'T CLIMB ANOTHER RUNG OR STEP!"

BLONDIE

BLONDIE

"OH, GOODIE—IT'S TIME TO CALL DADWOOD TO DINNER."

"I CAN HARDLY WAIT TO TRY OUT THE NEW POLICE WHISTLE I BOUGHT TODAY."

"SLEEP."

"IT WORKS FINE."

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened two no-trump and was raised to game. West chose to lead the spade three on the basis that dummy was rather more likely to have a diamond suit than a spade suit since North had not used Stayman, and so it proved.

The declarer captured East's queen with the ace and made the good play of cashing the ace and king of diamonds, showing the had division in that suit. With spades and diamonds known to be on his left, he had good reason to think that the clubs were on his right.

He therefore made the unusual but effective play of leading the club five and playing low in dummy. When this lost to East's jack, the declarer had reason to think that the ten was on his left.

East returned spades, and West took his with king and led a third round. When the declarer won he led to dummy's diamond queen and played the club queen. This pinned West's ten and gave the declarer three tricks in the suit.

With nine sure tricks, South found a sure way to make ten. Before leading his last club this was the position:

NORTH
♠ 94
♥ J94
♦ Q743
♣ Q86

WEST (D)
♠ K853
♥ K83
♦ J1086
♣ 103

EAST
♠ Q76
♥ 107652
♦ 5
♣ KJ42

SOUTH
♠ A310
♥ AQ
♦ AK92
♣ A975

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
Pass Pass Pass 2NT
Pass 3NT Pass Pass

West led the spade three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

THAT'S	SWAPS	MALL
ERIE	CLIMED	ISITH
ANNA	ALBEN	SPOT
FOUR	WALLPERS	
ARABY	EAISTS	
BOLIE	WALLTOE	
MARLS	A PH	ART
ELIUS	DRON	ASTOIA
OSOM	SAI	MANISE
WALLONS	ENLAGE	
SMEAR	EYELL	
PAIKIS	AVALLOP	
CARP	AIISLE	OENQ
ATQUE	RIELS	WELK
HONIT	ERINIST	SIRVE

DENNIS THE MENACE



"GOOD NEWS, DAD! MOM IS GONNA SEE YOU GET A GOOD MEAL UNDER YOUR BELT BEFORE SHE TELLS YOU ABOUT OUR DAY!"

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

JUMBLE

KLAF

DELAL

TRAIQE

RAWHOR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answer tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: JETTY CHUTE TONGUE WALNUT
Answer: How to make a store—COUNT TO TWENTY

BOOKS

NOBODY'S BUSINESS

Stories by Penelope Gilliatt. The Viking Press, 185.
Reviewed by Nona Balakian

IT'S hard to believe that two decades have elapsed since Beckett's "Waiting for Godot" imprinted the concept of the Absurd on the contemporary mind. The dark truth that things do not add up, that people do not communicate, that meaning and purpose elude our lives has worked on the imagination of writers as diverse in style and tone as Ionesco, Albee, Pinter, Vonnegut, Barthelme, Nabokov and Boris Vian. Unsurpassed, in time, by the metaphysical underpinnings of "Godot," the Absurd has moved into a freer creative arena that includes parody, poetic drama, mystical symbolism and sheer outrageous nonsense. Once grounded in an austere nihilism, the Absurd has all but turned into a harmless entertainment ready to embrace the optimism of the American Dream.

A happy example of a writer who mines the Absurd for richly entertaining material (though it is also more than that) is Penelope Gilliatt, whose stories appear regularly in The New Yorker. A novelist, film critic and script writer ("Sunday, Bloody Sunday") as well, Miss Gilliatt has that rare knack of being able to say something serious while appearing flippant and offhand. (The knack can work against a writer.) Reading her gently ironic and deftly written stories between the covers of a book, one gets a clearer view of the darker side of her Absurdist vision and a keener appreciation of the alchemy by which she turns the commonplace into the bizarre and vice versa. But let the critic beware. Virtuoso that she is, she can do a parody of her masters with an impish handspinning that spells disaster for the literal-minded.

The eight stories and one play in this volume may be described as short, evocative vignettes of life in a technological society (sometimes this country, sometimes England) where the great evil is not violence but its opposite, inertia—the deepest hurt coming from the lack of a need to touch, to know another human being. Miss Gilliatt's characters are mostly ordinary people in familiar settings, and they speak in the vernacular of the day, with no commas or dashes missing. But these "ordinary" people, seen flatly at first, in the outer skins of their various occupations, grow into individuals as their private fantasies unfold.

In a time of "the politics of happiness," Matthew Paget proudly clings to a style of "high dudgeon." A cyberneticist, he places his highest hopes in the training of a Family Robot Adapted to the Needs of Kinship. Frank, as he is called, has virtual run of the household, which includes a 4-year-old child in competition with the robot, a housekeeper whose function grows more limited by the day, and a wife who is mysteriously absent. Has she died or merely gone holiday? We never learn and it doesn't matter. Eagerness to please, his relate to no one except who is programmed to. When apropos of nothing master twice blurs should get out of Asia, seems suddenly on the Soulmates are rare in hat's stories; mostly, sort of fall into an orbit, and when the tough advice each of to an analyst. In a wittiest and at the wistfully tender stories to Bed," a celebrated c to his bed—with the of sheer inertia when a friend and accompani to get married. Unab the cellist's decision to bed, his friend offer him psychoanalyzed. They exchange much i and at one point, in the desert (where they go the cellist is on the v illumination: "We've more. Only guilt, trouble," he blather metaphysically. The r anxiety over the loss c eludes everyone, incl cellist.

If overconcentration task blocks awareness and irrelevant, activi certain people from th ices of living. Ed, in " Love Story," works in, fice where the walls a forced concrete." He that he loves his girl would no more think her up than he would hates. The ritual of conversation with Ar particular niche in h is only a little more to him than his daily the bally old actress upstairs and the litt takes Touch-Tone Tui on his telephone. M who hasn't a bitter l body, turns the frustr wasteland into a not unpleasant communi kindred spirits.

Indirection is the Miss Gilliatt's style. she gives us too man clues (as in the title defects) an interest human situation to a hunt for missing pie other extreme, in "T Go," she reverts to a style, identifying too her hero. The dwarfi who insists on caring ple despite his own re the making of a post the Absurd. "Look," girl who needs help, "nobody and on your you're nothing to too? It's not bad, strike from." With that around, Godot c time coming...

Nona Balakian res for The New York Ti

CROSSWORD

By W

ACROSS

46 Teasing
47 Collapse
50 Leave
51 Pronoun
9 Outmoded
14 Places
15 Swing around
16 Finnigan's word
17 Merit
18 Bakery purchase
19 Waken
20 Relative of instant
23 Wheelprojection
24 Riled
25 Attractive
27 Salamander
30 Sheeplike
32 Seraglio
33 Show off, with "out"
34 Use the library
35 In a line
39 Shelf
40 Great
41 Novel heroine
42 Leave
43 Squander
44 Write a check

DOWN

11 Fare for and game
12 Basket f
13 Foo
21 Kind of
22 Kind of
26 Veined n
27 Rather—
28 —avi
29 Golf clu
30 Space m
31 Electric
33 Hack
35 Direction
36 Stake
37 Forest a
39 Pace
43 Delay
45 Card ga
46 Flat bo
47 Kind of
48 In reser
49 Slow, in
50 Paper q
53 Chicken
54 Cerulean
55 Town
56 Maggion
57 Watche
58 Anti

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65

Brinkman, McAuliffe Excel

Fryman Tops Orioles

YORK, Sept. 13 (UPI)—Fryman hit a two-run and Dick McAuliffe doubled the deciding run in the ninth inning last night to help the Orioles win a 3-2 home victory over the Red Sox.

League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	73	64	.530
Seattle	71	66	.519
Minnesota	69	68	.507
Chicago	67	70	.489
Detroit	63	74	.460

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	69	68	.507
San Francisco	67	70	.489
Oakland	63	74	.460
Kansas City	61	76	.444
Cleveland	59	78	.430

Tuesday's Results

at Baltimore, 2-1; at Kansas City, 2-1; at Seattle, 2-1; at Minnesota, 2-1; at Chicago, 2-1; at Detroit, 2-1.

Wednesday's Games

at Baltimore, 7-30 p.m.; at Kansas City, 7-30 p.m.; at Seattle, 7-30 p.m.; at Minnesota, 7-30 p.m.; at Chicago, 7-30 p.m.; at Detroit, 7-30 p.m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	67	66	.504
Montreal	65	68	.488
Philadelphia	63	70	.473
Pittsburgh	61	72	.454
Cincinnati	59	74	.443

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	65	68	.488
San Francisco	63	70	.473
Oakland	61	72	.454
St. Louis	59	74	.443
Cincinnati	57	76	.428

Tuesday's Results

at Atlanta, 2-1; at Montreal, 2-1; at Philadelphia, 2-1; at Pittsburgh, 2-1; at Cincinnati, 2-1; at Los Angeles, 2-1; at San Francisco, 2-1; at Oakland, 2-1; at St. Louis, 2-1.

Wednesday's Games

at Atlanta, 7-30 p.m.; at Montreal, 7-30 p.m.; at Philadelphia, 7-30 p.m.; at Pittsburgh, 7-30 p.m.; at Cincinnati, 7-30 p.m.; at Los Angeles, 7-30 p.m.; at San Francisco, 7-30 p.m.; at Oakland, 7-30 p.m.; at St. Louis, 7-30 p.m.

Today's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

at Atlanta, 2-1; at Montreal, 2-1; at Philadelphia, 2-1; at Pittsburgh, 2-1; at Cincinnati, 2-1; at Los Angeles, 2-1; at San Francisco, 2-1; at Oakland, 2-1; at St. Louis, 2-1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

at Baltimore, 2-1; at Seattle, 2-1; at Minnesota, 2-1; at Chicago, 2-1; at Detroit, 2-1.

(Second Game)

at Baltimore, 2-1; at Seattle, 2-1; at Minnesota, 2-1; at Chicago, 2-1; at Detroit, 2-1.

first-place Red Sox in the American League Eastern Division. Baltimore's first loss in five games dropped the Orioles into a second-place tie with New York, a half-game out.

Paul Blair's seventh home run of the season came with one out in the first inning off Fryman, and gave the Orioles a 1-0 lead which lasted until Andre Rodriguez's infield single opened the third inning and Brinkman followed with his fourth home run of the season.

Brinkman, hitting .301, has driven in 43 runs this season, nearly half of which have been tying or go-ahead runs.

Baltimore starter and loser Pat Dobson's won-lost record dropped to 15-16. Detroit got the winning run in the seventh against reliever Roric Harrison.

Brinkman got a two-out walk, Fryman singled to center and McAuliffe doubled into short center to score the run.

Fryman, who gave up eight hits in 1 2/3 innings, raised his record to 6-2, coming from the Philadelphia Phillies.

Yankees 3, Red Sox 2.

At New York, Sparky Lyle pitched three innings of one-hit relief to gain his 33rd save of the season as New York edged Boston and Luis Tiant, 2-1, at Yankee Stadium. Lyle, who also has eight victories, made his fifth appearance against his former Boston teammates this year and collected his fourth save against them.

White Sox 6, Royals 0.

Dick Allen slugged his second two-run homer in two nights, helping Chicago to a 6-0 road victory over Kansas City. With victory over Kansas City, Allen's batting average rose to .312.

Wednesday

Bucs Beat Cubs,

Clemente Stars

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (UPI)—Roberto Clemente hit a two-run homer in the seventh inning to help the Pittsburgh Pirates to a 6-4 victory over the Chicago Cubs today.

Clemente, who had three hits and needs only 16 more to become the 11th player in history to get 3,000 in a career, slammed Ferguson Jenkins' pitch into the center-field bleachers. Winning pitcher Mike Bielecki, who opened the inning with a single, scored ahead of Clemente.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

one out in the first, Mike Andrews singled off loser Monk Montgomery. Then Allen unloaded a blast which cleared the auxiliary scoreboard behind the 403-foot sign on the left center-field fence. The homer was Allen's 35th of the season.

At Anaheim, Minn., a two-run triple by Joe Rudi and a sacrifice fly by Matty Alou in a four-run fifth inning led Oakland to a 7-4 victory over Minnesota. Alou got two hits and knocked in four runs. In the fourth inning, Minnesota's Harmon Killebrew hit his 24th homer of the season and 539th of his career, with two on.

Brewers 4, Indians 3.

With the help of rain which wiped out a three-run ninth-inning rally for Cleveland in the second game, Milwaukee swept a doubleheader from the Indians, 4-3 and 4-2, at Milwaukee.

Rangers 3, Angels 0.

At Anaheim, Calif., Bill Gogowski gave up just one hit, a two-out double to Billy Parker in the eighth inning, as Texas defeated California, 3-0. Loser Nolan Ryan of the Angels struck out 15. Ryan, who went the distance, suffered his 14th loss against 16 victories. He was his American League-leading strike-out total to 275 in 340 innings.

Expos 7, Cardinals 2.

In the National League, Coco Laboy drove in four runs with his first home run of the season, a single and a double as Montreal scored 7-2 in a home victory over St. Louis. Laboy, who earned his way back into the starting line-up after missing the first half of the season because of a knee operation, and A. J. Spivey, who was in the fourth inning off loser Reggie Cleveland.

Reds 7, Braves 5.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

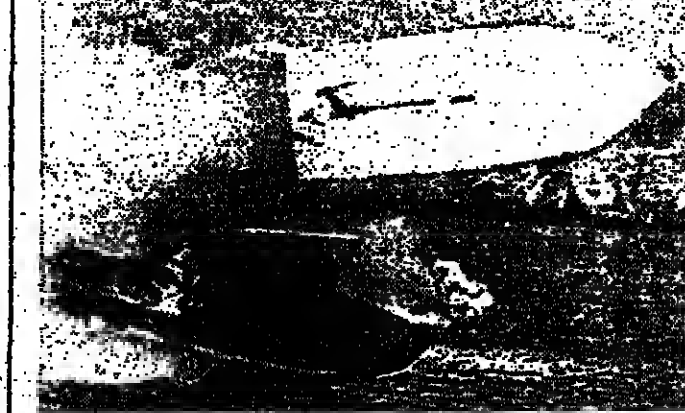
At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won 4-3 over the Braves.

At Atlanta, Johnny Bench drove in five runs with a grand slam homer and a fielder's choice to lead Cincinnati to a 7-5 victory over Atlanta.



TAKING OFF—Ray Caselli (center) hits the water as his airborne boat speeds past during race near Oakland. Caselli was not hurt but Vern Amaral, in other craft, crashed into wreckage of Caselli's boat and was taken to a hospital with a broken arm.

Manchester City and Valencia Tie in UEFA Soccer Cup, 2-2

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Manchester City of England and Valencia of Spain drew, 2-2, in a first-leg first-round UEFA Cup soccer match in Manchester tonight.

Ian McNeil and Rodney Marsh scored for Manchester tonight. Valencia's goalkeepers, 2-0, at Derby, on goals by Roy McFarland and Archie Gemmill. Gornik Zabrze of Poland trounced Malla, 6-0, at Valletta, and Benfica of Portugal was upset by Swedish amateur side Malmoe, 1-0, at Malmoe.

Panathinaikos of Athens beat CSKA Sofia, 2-1, at Sofia, and Hungary's Dozsa Ujpesti blanked FC Basel at Budapest.

